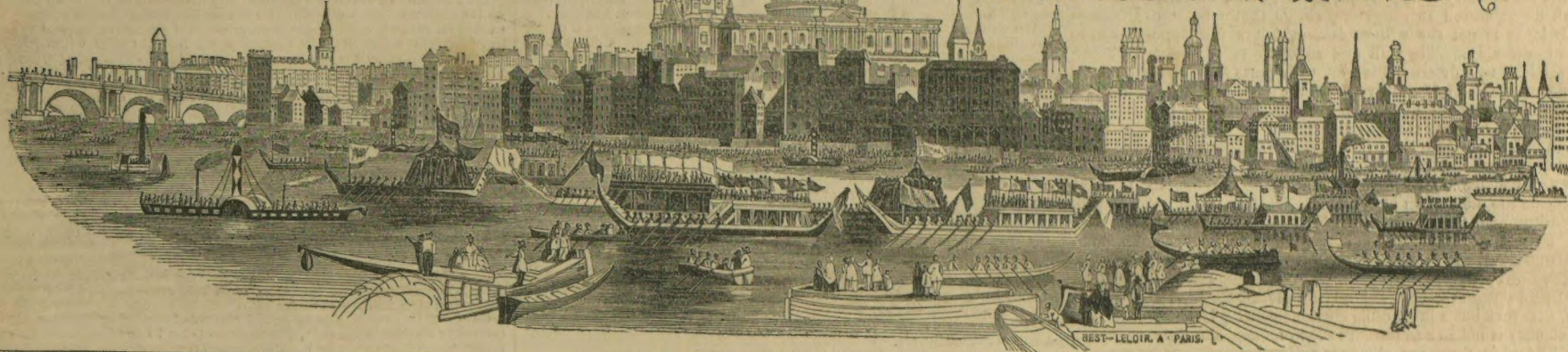


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 380.—Vol. XV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

## HOPE FOR IRELAND.

JUDGING from various favourable circumstances of simultaneous occurrence, a better prospect seems to be opening out for Ireland. The Earl of Clarendon, as Lord-Lieutenant of that country at one of the most critical periods of its history, has had opportunities, which are happily rare, of forming a correct judgment upon its social sufferings. He has seen in full operation the causes which have combined to produce its present and past misery, and to render it in ordinary times the prey of the demagogue and disturber, and in extraordinary times to cover it with famine and desolation. In a remarkable letter, addressed to the Corporation of London, his Lordship has stated his views upon the subject with great clearness and ability; and has lent all the aid of his public position and his high personal character to support the project first authoritatively broached in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, for the infusion of English capital into the west of Ireland. His Lordship, though fully aware, we must presume, of the various political influences which have conspired to make Ireland unhappy and unprosperous, is convinced that her greatest evils are entirely social in their origin and progress. In a few emphatic sentences he describes her deep-rooted disease and the sole available remedy. "The whole social system of Ireland," he says, "has been based upon the potato, and the failure of that root has consequently entailed universal distress. Hence so many landed proprietors are now unable to pay the interest on their mortgages. Tenants can no longer pay their rents; and the peasants, for want of employment, are driven upon the rates, of which the collection daily becomes more difficult. Such a state of things contains within itself no germ of amelioration. It cannot even remain stationary: it must go from bad to worse, for the means of improvement are altogether wanting, and the national resources are gradually wasting. Even if the potato

were to revive (and to that all classes are now clinging with desperate hope), it would only bring back the evils under which the country has been so long labouring. It is manifest," he adds, "that a complete change of system as regards agriculture, the tenure of land, and the social habits of the people, has become indispensable, and that change can only be effected by the introduction of English capital, enterprise, and skill."

The Corporation of London has the capital, and the enterprise to set the example; and, if we may judge from the mode in which it has managed the Irish estates which it acquired in the reign of James I., it has also the skill necessary for the cultivation of Irish lands upon a better principle for the people, and upon a more remunerative plan for the landlords, than are at present in operation in the purely Celtic portions of the country. The City of London seems willing to lend a hand in this great work; and it is to urge the leading members of the Corporation to consider the subject fully, that the Lord-Lieutenant has penned the able letter from which we have quoted. The Corporation has manifested an extraordinary unanimity in favour of an investment of its surplus revenues in Irish acres; and there seems every probability that ere a very long period of time shall have elapsed, a great experiment will be made to test the virtues of the half-starved men of Munster and Connaught, under circumstances favourable for their development, and to discover whether these "potato-feeding, pauper-breeding" myriads can be transformed into the independent and industrious labourers of a skilful and solvent proprietary.

Too much unanimity is often dangerous. There is a risk of folly in a contagious enthusiasm. Therefore, although we incline very strongly to the opinion of those who maintain that the purchase of Irish property by the City of London is likely, with ordinary good management, to return a fair profit to the City for its outlay, and still more materially to benefit the districts which shall be fortunate enough to be honoured by its selection, we are glad to see that

those who have objections to the plan have stated them. We are equally glad to believe that in the committee of the Corporation to which the letter of Lord Clarendon, and the whole subject, have been referred, all these objections will be fairly, dispassionately, and thoroughly considered. As far as we can understand it, the principal, if not the sole objection seems to be, that the Corporation will of necessity be an absentee proprietor. A fear is also expressed that an attempt will be made to expatriate or otherwise remove a large portion of the present redundant population, and to supply the place of the pure Celts with a somewhat smaller number of Anglo-Saxons. The objection, however, is but of little worth, if the absentee proprietor be solvent, and represented by resident agents of enterprise and knowledge of their business. Upon this point we think the Corporation of London may very safely be trusted by the greatest sticklers for a resident proprietary. The fear as to the expatriation of the Celtic people is another matter. Its realisation is not to be thought of. The cry of "Ireland for the Irish" is in this respect a sacred principle. If the City of London attempted to carry any such scheme into operation, it would not only excite the just hostility of the Irish, and the condemnation of the English people, but it would defeat its own purpose. That purpose is not merely to make money, but to set a great example of confidence in the remunerativeness and stability of Irish property; and thereby allure into Ireland the shy and sensitive, but essential and clear-sighted class of men, who possess spare capital for profitable investment. It is not from what the Corporation of London can do of itself, but from what it may induce others to do, that social benefits of any magnitude are to be anticipated for Ireland. We consider it of the happiest augury for that long-suffering country—which has had a reputation for its treatment of landlords almost as ugly as the story of its miseries—that such a body as the Corporation of London has manifested a willingness to risk its capital in it. Agrarian outrages have, unhappily, been too frequent; but if, in





despite of history, capitalists, in one instance, are not afraid to invest itself in the waste lands of Connaught and Munster, other capitalists will follow their example, if the old traditional outrages be not repeated. We think, too, that these outrages are peculiar to one district and one temperament of the people. Tipperary and Donegal, if equal in misery, are not equal in crime. There need be no fear that the Irish peasant will not work when he is fairly treated. A bad system may have demoralised him to some extent; but Englishmen know, by the evidence of their own harvest-time, how hard the Celtic immigrant will occasionally labour. It may be that his industry is capricious, not regular; but the testimony of all unprejudiced investigators, shows that what the Irishman really lacks is not the will to labour, but a fair opportunity to labour profitably. The skill and solvency of the landed proprietors, added to a determination on their parts to cultivate the land upon the principles of a fair return for capital invested, co-existent with, and dependent upon, a fair remuneration to the labourer, will do much to bring the irregular peasantry into a regular state. It will also wean them from that root of idleness and mischief, the potato, by accustoming them to a diet of bread and meat—a change incalculable for the good it will effect, if happily made to supersede the old system of a reckless rental, a small potato patch, a multitudinous family, and a pig.

The recommendation of the Government to advance money to construct the railway from Dublin to Galway has received the sanction of Parliament, and the sum of £500,000 has been ordered to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund for that purpose. This, also, may turn out a favourable circumstance for Ireland. Although the country is not in a condition to lend money, and although much may be said in favour of allowing railway speculators, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, to raise their funds in open market, the circumstances of Ireland justify the Government in stretching a point in both respects; and the people of this country are fair to hope that the large advance just authorised is safe and prudent, and made on a reasonably good security. There can be little doubt that the judicious expenditure of such a sum in the western districts will benefit the people; and as little, we should think, that the completion of such a line of railway will of itself very greatly assist in the introduction of other capital, and encourage individuals or corporations to imitate the example of the city of London in investing their money in the purchase of reclaimable land.

But among the favourable circumstances that are emerging into public notice from the thick darkness in which the prospects of Ireland have so long been shrouded, we hold the approaching visit of her Majesty to be among the most cheering and important. Her Majesty's successive visits to Scotland have made travelling in that country fashionable, and led to a large and useful expenditure of money. Ireland can boast scenery as romantic and as beautiful as Scotland; and once the yearly increasing stream of tourists is directed into that channel, they will leave wealth behind them that will not fail to fructify. The pleasure-seeker is always a beneficent visitant. He leaves gold upon his footsteps, and flowers follow upon his track as upon that of the fairies in our nursery tales. Her Majesty, by setting the example of trusting to the Irish and admiring their country, will, there is every reason to believe, induce countless multitudes to explore its hitherto unknown beauty, and expend that surplus wealth of holiday-making Englishmen which is now expended upon portions of the world that have no greater claims upon our admiration than Ireland, and not a tithe or a hundredth part of the claim that she has upon our sympathy or commiseration. We must consider, too, that the Royal visit will in all probability be repeated periodically—a boon to Ireland which, though easily bestowed, will be of incalculable benefit to its recipient: her Majesty will deserve and receive the hearty homage and sincere gratitude of all the people, but more especially her long-suffering but attached Irish subjects. There is no night without a morrow, and the morrow of Irish misery seems to be dawning at last.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

### MEETINGS.

**YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.**—July 12: Special Meeting: Mr. Crawshaw in the chair.—The report of the committee of investigation, issued in the early part of the week, was carried with a slight verbal amendment made by the committee. Mr. Allis, referring to the statement in the report that £7000 or £8000 belonging to the revenue account had been carried to the capital, and comparing it with a recent assertion of Mr. Hudson's, that the whole of the dividends had been fairly paid out of profits, moved a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of that gentleman; but, after a short conversation, the resolution was withdrawn; and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and the committee of investigation, the meeting separated.

**NORTH BRITISH.**—July 10: Special Meeting: Edinburgh: Mr. J. Leadmonth in the chair.—The committee of investigation not having finished their report, the meeting was adjourned till the 9th of August.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR.**—July 11: Special Meeting: New Broad-street: Lord Wharncliffe in the chair.—The bill of incorporation was sanctioned. It provides that the directors may negotiate with the East Indian Company; that the capital be £500,000, in £5 shares to be increased at will to £25 or £50 each; and that extensions, when necessary, may be undertaken. The first section would be 35 miles in length.

**MOLD.**—July 10: Adjourned Half-yearly Meeting: Moorgate-street: Mr. Thomas in the chair.—There not being a sufficient attendance of shareholders, the proceedings were adjourned to the 9th of August. The chairman stated his belief that before the next meeting their line would be opened and have a good traffic on it.

**YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.**—July 11: Special Meeting: York: Mr. R. Davies in the chair.—The Lord Mayor of York asked for an adjournment till the 19th, as the committee of investigation had not been able to complete their report. A shareholder proposed that the number of directors be increased to twelve.

**MILTON AND DRIFFIELD.**—July 4: Half-yearly Meeting: the Earl of Carlisle in the chair.—By the report presented, it appeared that a sum was owing to the bankers of this company of £11,738 11s. 6d.; but there are large arrears of calls. The uncertainty about the construction of the Malton and Thirsk branch had injured the property of the company. It was resolved, on the recommendation of the board, to proceed with the line as to one set of rails. Traffic is anticipated sufficient to pay 2½ per cent. on completion of the works.

The first report of the YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND committee of investigation, just issued, especially narrates the transactions of the purchase of the Hull and Selby shares by Mr. Hudson. The sum of £38,842 17s. 10d. being the sum paid to Mr. Hudson by the company for this purchase, with 5 per cent. interest, is to be repaid, and the shares are to be transferred to Mr. Hudson. Falsified returns have been made of the earnings of the line. Mr. Peter Clarke, the officer who was concerned in making these entries, resigns his office in August. An amount of £70,000 to £80,000 will be required to put the books in order; and so carelessly has the business been conducted, that the committee crave the patience of the proprietors for the results of their continued investigation.

The Doncaster portion of the GREAT NORTHERN will be ready for the visitors to the September races.

The special meeting of the OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON has been again adjourned to the 1st of August. The investigation by the committee is reported as more favourable than anticipated.

The GRAVESEND line will now certainly be opened on the 23rd for public use.

In the winding-up of the NORTHAMPTON, LINCOLN, AND HULL there are between 2000 and 3000 persons liable as contributories for the legal expenses. The outstanding liabilities in the winding-up of the EASTERN and NORTHERN COUNTRIES JUNCTION amount to nearly £3000. There were no less than 100 provisional committee-men in the origin of the scheme.

Another section of the NORTH-WESTERN (affording the shortest communication between the West Riding and the west coast and the lakes) which extends from Skipton to Ingleton, is to be opened in a few days.

The LEEDS AND THIRSK was formally opened on the 9th of the year, and passes through most beautiful districts, affording visitors full of Manchester by the Aire, Ure, Wharfe, the Crimple, and the Nidd. Leeds and north of this route, are brought into more direct communication with the first.

**ERRATUM.**—In our paper of last week, it was erroneously stated that the Electric Telegraph which was in use in Ireland had been taken out of the Great Southern and Western Railway. A correct Dalkey Atmospheric Railway, and is still in existence.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The accounts this week from Paris are chiefly taken up with the recent occurrences at Rome, and their probable consequences. The only domestic intelligence of any note is the return of the Conservative candidates, by a large majority, at the elections, which commenced in Paris on Sunday. There were eleven vacancies, and all have been filled up by the Moderates who were put forward by the club of the *Union Electorale*.

M. de Lamartine has been returned for the Loiret. In the other departments, the Moderate candidates are successful.

A motion for the raising of the state of siege of Paris, was negatived on Tuesday by the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 370 to 131.

On Monday, a vote of thanks to the army in Italy, failed, in consequence of the Left having refused to vote, and thus rendered the proceedings nugatory.

The warlike preparations at Toulon, having reference to the expedition at Rome, have been stopped, in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. A direct post-office service will be established between that port and Civita Vecchia during the occupation of Rome by the French army. The departures are to take place every two days.

Accounts from Bordeaux mention that the appearance of corn crops in the Gironde is admirable. The beans have suffered from the intense heat. The potato crop in that district promises a fair average return; and the vineyards, which it was feared had been seriously injured by the late frosts, now give hope of a moderate stock of wine.

M. Drouyn De L'Huys is the new French Ambassador at London.

### ITALIAN STATES.

**PIEDMONT.**—Accounts from Turin of the 7th inst. announce that the negotiations for peace with Austria, which had been interrupted, had been renewed. The Austrian Government had abandoned its exorbitant pretensions, and proposed more moderate but at the same time unacceptable conditions. The commercial question still continued to offer the principal difficulties.

King Victor Emmanuel was completely recovered, and resided in the Villa Moncalieri.

**VENICE.**—Venice still holds out against its Austrian besiegers. The people have unanimously refused to accept the conditions of surrender offered by the Austrian commissioners.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The slow but certain advance of the combined Imperial forces towards the centre of Hungary has called forth all the energies of the great Hungarian leader, Kossuth. This extraordinary man has appealed, in a proclamation couched in the most eloquent and impassioned terms, to his countrymen to make a grand effort to repel the invaders. In this document the priests are ordered to take up the cross, and to head their parishioners in the defence of their religion and liberty. The people are to arm themselves as they best can, "with scythes, pickaxes," &c. The line of the Theiss and the fords of that river are to be defended; and the inhabitants of the towns and villages shall, on the approach of the enemy, leave their houses and homes, and carrying away all provisions, take refuge in the fastnesses of the mountains and the islands of the morasses. They are further instructed to set fire to the places in which the enemy are quartered, and to molest them by nocturnal attacks. M. Kossuth finally states that the Hungarian army now numbers 200,000 men. This proclamation, it is thought, cannot fail to act most powerfully on the Hungarians.

The Emperor of Austria returned to his palace at Schönbrunn, on the 5th inst. The head-quarters of Prince Paskiewitch were on the 30th ult. at Torro, near Tokay.

Kossuth left Pesth for Szegedin on the 1st inst. The Imperialist troops have been forced to retreat from the *tête de pont* at Atsh; and General Haynau, whose head-quarters are at Raab, is opposed by 80,000 men, under Gen. Geyser.

### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Accounts from Hamburg announce that on the 6th instant 20,000 Danes sailed forth from the fortress of Fredericia, drove the Schleswig-Holstein troops away, took their entrenchments, captured several pieces of artillery, and also much ammunition. The loss of the Schleswig-Holsteiners was very great, including several staff officers. This defeat produced considerable discomfiture among the Germans. It is acknowledged on all hands to have been a terrific engagement, the combatants firing at five paces' distance, and then rushing at each other bayonet in hand.

### PRUSSIA.

An order in council of his Majesty, published on the 8th instant, names the 27th instant as the day for the general election of members of the Second Chamber of the Prussian Parliament, which, according to a former decree, is to meet at Berlin on the 7th of next month.

### UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 27th ult. have come to hand during the week. The cholera was marching rapidly with desolating strides. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans suffered the greatest amount of mortality in proportion to their respective populations. Each city averaged nearly one hundred deaths per day from cholera. In New York, the deaths between the 19th and the 26th ult. numbered 159, out of 333 cases.

A shocking accident had occurred at the Falls of Niagara. Miss de Forrest, of Buffalo, accidentally fell into the rapid above the cataract, and was swept over the fearful precipice, together with Mr. Charles C. Addington, of Buffalo, who plunged into the torrent, in the vain hope of saving her.

At New Orleans, the great *crevasse* at Suaves had been closed; the water was receding.

The cholera had committed dreadful ravages in Texas and Mexico. At San Antonio, Texas, 750 people died out of a population of 1500. At New Braunfels, Texas, nearly all the inhabitants had repaired to the mountains, as a refuge from the pestilence.

### CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

There is no news of interest from Canada: all was still quiet. It was said that some arrests for high treason might be shortly expected.

Forest fires in New Brunswick and Maine, which have now been raging for weeks, have destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of timber.

## IRELAND.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT.**—The Corporation of Dublin has determined upon soliciting her Majesty to permit it the honour of receiving her in stat: about midway between this city and Kingstown. The directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway have ordered a state carriage to be built for the use of her Majesty. It will be a splendid vehicle—the cost somewhere between £500 and £600. The directors have received a notification from the Lord-Lieutenant that her Majesty will land at Kingstown, and travel by the railway to Dublin, where the carriages of his Excellency will be in waiting to convey the Royal family to the Castle or Viceregal Lodge, whichever residence may be more agreeable to her Majesty.

**REMOVAL FROM THE COUNTRY OF THE STATE PRISONERS.**—On Monday, shortly before twelve o'clock, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue were removed to the vessel which was to convey them to their place of transportation. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied to the time of his departure by his lady; his brother, the Rev. H. O'Brien; and his sister. The friends and relatives of the other prisoners were also in attendance. Mr. Meagher had a volume of Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian" in his hands, to remind him, he said, of the old country he was leaving. The prisoners were conveyed from Richmond Bridge to the prison van to the Pigeon-house Fort, where the *Trident* was waiting with her steam up to convey them on board the *Swift* at Kingstown. A large number of persons had assembled on the Kingstown pier to witness their departure, but neither Mr. O'Brien nor Mr. Meagher appeared on deck, but went at once to the cabin. At a few minutes before three o'clock the *Swift* proceeded on her voyage.

**ORANGE PROCESSIONS.**—The Bishop of Down and Connor has published a lengthy pastoral, dissuading the members of the Established Church in his diocese from forming in party demonstrations on the 12th of July. The authorities have also taken precautions to guard against a collision between the Orangemen and the other inhabitants of the counties.

**RELIEF OF TRUSTEES.**—The Attorney and Solicitor-General have brought in a bill to make further provision for the relief of trustees. The bill says, that whereas difficulties have arisen in the transfer of securities, and in trustees in certain cases under the provisions of an act passed in 1837, and in eleven years of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled, "An expedient to securing Trust Funds, and for the Relief of Trustees," and the said act: make further provision for carrying into effect the objects Lord Chancellor It is therefore enacted that if upon any petition presented to the Judge or Master of the Rolls in the matter of the said act it shall be heard, that any of the Court of Chancery before whom such petition is presented as trustees, executors, or administrators, or otherwise, such persons are desirous of the said recited act, and that the same is the Accountant-General of the transferring, paying, or delivering of the said recited act, but that High Court of Chancery under the other or others of them cannot be had, it for any reason the concurrence of order and direct such transfer, payment, or shall be lawful for such Court of Chancery to make such order as it may think fit to be made by and where any such moneys or Government or of the other or others shall be deposited with any banker, broker, or other de-Parliamentary securities for such judge as aforesaid to make such order for postitory, it shall be every of such moneys, Government or Parliamentary securities, the payment or part of such trustees, executors, administrators, or other parties, to the master for the purpose of being paid or delivered to the said Accountant-General, as aforesaid, the said judge shall seem meet; and every transfer of any securities, or of securities, and every payment of money or delivery of securities, in pursuance of any such order, shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been made on the authority or by the act of all the persons entitled to the securities, stocks, or securities so transferred, or the moneys or securities so paid or delivered respectively, and shall fully protect and indemnify the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the South Sea Company, and all other persons acting under or in pursuance of such order.

**TO LETTER-CARRIERS.**—The *Leeds Times* says—"We received a letter yesterday containing sixpence, and with this injunction inscribed over the address:—To carriers and sorters—Don't steal this sixpence, and take it for half a sovereign, as you did last week, and so deprive me of my Sunday paper."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Drainage of Lands Bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Sheriff of Westmoreland Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the Assaults (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the Mutiny and Desertion (India) Bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House.

### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Lord BROUGHAM added two resolutions to those he had moved on Friday last on the subject of prison discipline, for the purpose of showing the necessity which existed for separate confinement in order to avoid contamination, and to shorten imprisonment before trial by making more frequent gaol deliveries, which might be effected by the county courts, the judges of which were perfectly competent to that duty.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

### SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

The amendments to the Marriage (Scotland) Bill having been considered, The LORD ADVOCATE moved that the bill be read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE complained that the committee to whom the bill had been referred had refused to receive the proffered evidence of eight gentlemen from various parts of Scotland peculiarly competent to give expression to the popular opinion on the subject. He opposed the measure as altogether contrary to the opinions of high legal authorities in Scotland, and to the feelings of the Scotch people.

After some discussion, Mr. HUME gave the bill his most unqualified opposition; and, in answer to the argument that the bill had been three years before the House, all he hoped was, that it might be for three years longer.

On a division, the motion for a third reading of the bill on Monday next was carried by a majority of 5 only, the numbers being 73 to 68—a result which was received with loud cheers by the opponents of the measure.

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a hope, after what was now seen to be the sense of a large portion of the House, and what was known as to the sense of the people of Scotland on the subject, that no further attempt would be made to waste the time of the House by proceeding further with the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that, after what had taken place, he would consider between then and Thursday what course to pursue. In the meantime, as the motion had been carried, perhaps there would be no objection to reading the bill a third time at once.

This proposition was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Hume, and Lord Lincoln; when the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

Mr. HUME hoped the Registration of Births, &c. Bill would be considered at the same time.

Mr. BOUVIER observed that many hon. members who objected to the Marriage Bill were favourable to that for Registration.

The House then, at a few minutes past four o'clock, suspended its sitting to six o'clock.

**AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.**—The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was brought from the Lords and read a first time, the second reading being fixed for Thursday next.

### METROPOLITAN GRAVEYARDS.

Lord ASHLEY, in reply to Mr. MACKINNON, stated that there could be no doubt whatever that the graveyards of the metropolis, and other large towns, were a dangerous evil, and often exercised a baneful effect upon those living near them. On Saturday morning the Board of Health had received a report from Bristol fully bearing out that fact.

### DANISH BLOCKADE.

Lord PALMERSTON answered Mr. SANDARS by stating that he had removed the Consuls (or Vice-Consuls) at Stettin and Swinemunde in consequence of their having transgressed the line of duty prescribed for such offices by taking upon themselves a responsibility which they were by no means authorised or justified in doing, with reference to the Danish blockade.

### RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

The House having resolved itself into committee of the whole House,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose for the purpose of submitting a resolution that £500,000 be granted to complete the line of railway between Dublin and Galway, the whole estimated expense of the line yet to be carried out from Athlone to Galway being £800,000. He proposed that upon the sum advanced by Government interest at 3½ per cent. should be paid, repayment of the capital sum not to commence before the expiration of ten years, and then to be made by instalments, the security for the loan being the whole line between Dublin and Galway. The money to be advanced in sums not exceeding £100,000 at a time; no new advance to be made until it was shown that the previous advance had been fairly expended on the works. For every £100,000 advanced by Government, the company would have to advance £60,000, and it was proposed that unless the line was completed within the stipulated period of two years, the Government should take possession of the line and dispose of it in the way deemed most expedient. He was happy in having it in his power to state that there was increased disposition on the part of capitalists to invest money in the particular part of the country in question; and it was only needed to afford such facilities as that now proposed for more ready access to the various portions of the district, and for bringing back the produce to the English markets, to increase this tendency in a greater degree.

Mr. FRENCH, in a speech of statistical details as to the cost and receipts of foreign and British railways, drew the attention of the House to the necessity of securing the completion of trunk lines throughout Ireland, but concluded without submitting any amendment in furtherance of that more general object.

After speeches from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hume, Mr. O. Gore, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Newdegate, Sir H. W. Barron, Mr. O'Flaherty, Sir T. D. Ackland, Mr. Frewen, Sir L. O'Brien, and Mr. H. Herbert, and explanations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the resolution was agreed to, as was also a second for the advance of £150,000 on account of distressed unions in Ireland.

### POOR RELIEF BILL (IRELAND).

On the House resuming, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a third time; and, on the question that it do pass,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved a clause to the following effect:—"And whereas, by the Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, the Poor-Law Commissioners are empowered to appoint fit persons to be chaplains to workhouses, he enacted that no clergyman shall be deemed a fit person for such office, or, if appointed, to be continued in such office, who shall not be approved of by his ordinary; and that no clergyman shall be removed from such office save for default of duties purely civil in their nature, without the consent of his ordinary."

Mr. FAGAN seconded the motion.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed it on the ground that it would do anything but promote an effective administration of the law, inasmuch as it would bring into every workhouse in Ireland a collision between two distinct authorities.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 71, the numbers being 3 to 74.

Mr. GOGAN proposed a clause to the effect that in the case of a tenant who occupied more than a quarter of an acre of land having applied for and received relief, a certificate should be furnished to the owner of the land by the Board of Guardians, and that such certificate should entitle such owner to take forcible possession.

Sir G. GREY, for the reason that such cases were already provided for by statute, did not see what benefit could arise from adopting the clause, and should therefore oppose it; on the further ground, also, that it was inconsistent with the principle of the bill.

On a division the clause was negatived by a majority of 74, the numbers being 97 to 23.

Mr. NAPIER moved the following clause:—"And whereas it is just and reasonable that the deduction for poor-rate claimable by the person immediately liable to pay the rent-charge should not exceed the deduction by law allowed in the case of any fee-farm rent or other rent-charge chargeable upon and payable out of the rents and profits of the rateable property charged with such rent and rent-charge; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person immediately liable to pay the rent-charge to deduct therefrom, for every pound in value thereof, any further or greater sum than one-half of the poundage of any rate made after the passing of this act, for the relief of the poor: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect or alter the right of deduction of the entire poundage of any rate made before the passing of this act."

Sir G. GREY thought very serious objections existed to the proposition, and must, therefore, oppose it.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the clause was negatived by a majority of 75; the numbers being 50 to 125.

Several other clauses were proposed, and summarily negatived.

On the question being again put that the bill do pass,

Mr. STAFFORD complained that the two first clauses of the bill did not bear out its title, their object being not so much to amend the Poor-Law for Ireland as to introduce perfectly new principles, those of a maximum rate and the rate in aid. He thought the hon. member for Manchester ought to have attended during the passing of the bill, and that the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, ought to have explained to the committee the details of his plan for regenerating Ireland, propounded earlier in the session.

Mr. BRIGHT replied that he had to plead guilty to the charge of being absent while the measure was under discussion, his chief reason for not desiring to take part in the discussion being that after having sat on the committee up-stairs he was as much in the dark on the subject, if not more in the dark, than when the committee commenced its sittings. If, then, he had voted on the various clauses, he must have voted in deference to authority on one side of the House or the other, and under these circumstances he had not meddled with the bill in the House. Had he been present he should have voted with those who opposed the maximum rate. On the general question of the bill itself he was of opinion that the result would be nil, or next to nil, in Ireland. Efforts should be made by the landlords of Ireland to withdraw from dependence on those who were employed vast numbers of those who were unemployed; and he looked to other measures which had passed, and were passing, as infinitely more calculated to advantage Ireland, rather than the present bill. He should be glad to find himself mistaken, and if the bill made pauperism bearable by the complete emancipation of the soil, he should rejoice at that result, and should only vote for it because there seemed to be nothing better to propose as a substitute.



After a few words from Mr. H. HERBERT and Sir D. NORREYS, the bill passed. The Joint-Stock Companies Act (1848) Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill, and the Highway Rate Bill, severally passed through committee.

The Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs) Bill was read a second time.

The Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The Boroughs Relief Bill, and the Trustees Relief Bill, were read a second time.

The Turnpike Trusts Union Bill passed through committee.

The Bribery at Elections Bill was considered and amended, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Friendly Societies (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Real and Personal Property Transfer Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act to regulate certain offices in the Petty Bag in the High Court of Chancery, the practice of the common law side of that court, and the Enrolment Office of that court.

Sir H. W. CLAY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the registration of certain persons commonly known as compound householders, and to facilitate the exercise by such persons of their right to vote in the election of borough members to serve in Parliament.

The three last-named bills were subsequently brought in and read a first time.

Mr. AGLONBY, in the absence of Mr. Hawes, obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the execution of conveyance and other instruments by and on behalf of the New Zealand Company.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for the following return of every requisition for negative search, in pursuance of the Act 7th and 8th Vict., c. 9, delivered unto or left with the Registrar of Judgments in Ireland, between the 1st day of January, 1848, and the 1st day of January, 1849, showing the date of each such requisition being delivered to the registrar, the date of the certificate given in pursuance of such requisition, the number of days which elapsed between the delivery of each such requisition to the Registrar of Judgments, and the giving of the certificate to the person making each such requisition, and the stamp duty paid on each such negative search.—Agreed to.

The House then adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Inclosure Act (Extension of Powers) Bill and the Sites for Schools Bill severally went through committee.

#### THE RIVER PLATE.

Lord COLCHESTER questioned the Government upon the progress of the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Governor of Buenos Ayres relative to the pacification of the countries bordering on the Rio de la Plata.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the English and French Governments were still engaged in negotiating a treaty, and therefore he could not state the distinct terms of the proposed arrangement. The negotiation, however, was in an advanced state, and he entertained a sanguine hope that the affairs of La Plata would be satisfactorily settled.

Lord HOWDEN took the opportunity to give a narrative of the transactions in which he had a share. He condemned foreign intervention in disputes of this kind. The noble Lord informed their Lordships that he had received from her Majesty's Government thanks for the whole and every part of his conduct in relation to this matter.

The Earl of HARROWBY, the Earl of ABERDEEN, and Lord BEAUMONT made a few observations, and the subject dropped.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, brought up from the Commons, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday.

On the motion of Lord EDISBURY, the Marriages in Foreign Countries Facilitating Bill was read a second time.

Lord MONTAGUE laid on the table a bill to provide for the taxation of costs in their Lordships' House in the passing of private bills.

It was read a first time.—Adjourned to Thursday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The bill for authorising the sale of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton was read a second time.

#### EXPORT OF COALS TO FRANCE.

Lord H. VANE inquired if the attention of the Government had been directed to the high duty imposed by France on coals imported into that country by sea, compared with that imported across the land frontier.

Lord PALMERSTON said the attention of the Government had been directed for years to the subject, but no communication had been made to the French Government relative thereto within the last twelve months. He considered that the difference of duties between sea-borne and land-borne coals was not in accordance with the convention of 1826, and he promised to make a representation to that effect to the French Government.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES called attention to the treatment and condition of juvenile criminals in this country. He suggested the establishment of some sort of asylum for the reformation of young criminals. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to carry out his suggestion.

Sir G. GREY would not oppose the bringing in of the bill, though he would not pledge himself to support it hereafter.

After a few remarks from Mr. Banks, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Henley, leave was given to bring in the bill.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. B. OSBORNE then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the present state of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland. In support of this motion, the hon. gentleman made a long and elaborate speech, which he commenced by giving an amusing account of the birth, parentage, and abandonment of the Irish Church question, quoting, in favour of his views, the opinions embodied in the speeches formerly delivered on the subject by the present occupants of the Treasury bench. He then, after showing the present position of the Established Church in Ireland, and denying that it secured the spread of Protestantism in that country, or improved the morals of its people, addressed himself to an examination of the temporalities of that church. The property of the Irish Church was much greater than it should possess, considering that its sphere of operation was limited, and that it was the church of the minority. These temporalities should be curtailed—a course which might be pursued without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. He would reduce the dignitaries of the church to one Archbishop at £4000 a year, and five Bishops at £2000 a year each. The surplus which might remain, after providing for all the real wants of the establishment, he would apply locally to the general education of all classes of the people. He did not wish to abolish the Irish Church, nor did he desire to interfere with the vested rights of the present incumbents. But he warned the Government that something must be done in the direction pointed out by him, if it would preserve the tranquillity of Ireland; and he implored the House not to be induced to negative his motion by any allegations which might come from the Treasury bench, to the effect that this was not the proper time for the submission of such a motion.

Mr. MOORE seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY had no hesitation in meeting the motion with a direct negative. Did he merely think that it was brought forward at an improper time, he would have contented himself by moving the previous question. But the speech by which the hon. gentleman supported the motion gave such a cast and character to his proposition that it was necessary to give a decided vote on this occasion.

There could be no doubt that the aim and object of the hon. member was to subvert the Church Establishment in Ireland. Such a scheme could not have any practical effect in remedying the evils under which Ireland was suffering. The agitation of such a question at this moment would give rise to the most bitter antagonism, and that without allaying any of the evils under which that country laboured. There was a vast difference between considering the propriety of modifying an existing institution and setting about to destroy it. For the total subversion of the Established Church in Ireland he (Sir George Grey) was not prepared, nor did he believe that the House would assent to any such proposition, however veiled. The subject of a modification of the Church established in Ireland was one of great difficulty, and he did not think that it could be satisfactorily approached until they had some reasonable prospect of being able to place the church of the majority of the people of Ireland on a different footing to that it then occupied. Should they be able to make this preliminary arrangement, then it would be time enough to consider the expediency of remodelling the church of the minority. Until he could see a chance of dealing fairly with the Roman Catholic Church, he could not assent to such a motion as that submitted to the House. He had no wish to retract any opinion formerly professed by him with respect to the Irish Church Establishment, but he could not agree to a motion which he thought ill-timed and calculated to give rise to agitation and lead to results of a merely speculative character.

Mr. ROCHE supported the motion, thinking the course pursued by the Government a very inconsistent one, considering the former declarations of those composing it. The evil complained of in Ireland was an Established Church, and it appeared that the remedy contemplated by the Government was not to remove it, but to give Ireland another establishment.

Mr. HAMILTON spoke at some length in support of the Irish Church, the abuses of which he contended were either removed or in process of removal.

Mr. HUME supported the motion, contending that the monster grievance of Ireland was the position of its ecclesiastical establishment.

Mr. PAGE WOOD also supported it. Even admitting that this was not the proper time for taking action on the subject, he could not refrain from recording his opinion in favour of a motion like that submitted by the hon. member for Middlesex.

Mr. NAPIER followed in opposition to the motion. The Irish Church was no burden to the State. Its property was its own, and it possessed it as the representative of the ancient Church of Ireland. To deprive it, therefore, of all or a portion of its property, would be a wanton and unjustifiable spoliation.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL would vote for the motion, although he would not countenance any proposition which would in his opinion lead to the demolition of the Irish Church.

Mr. REYNOLDS supported the motion, and thanked Mr. Osborne for introducing it. He thought that the discussion upon it would do much good in Ireland.

After some observations from Major BERESFORD and Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, and in reply from Mr. OSBORNE, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 103; against it, 170: majority against, 67.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat till six o'clock.

#### TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

Mr. T. D'ETTINGER moved the second reading of the Duration of Parliaments Bill, which had for its object to reduce the term of Parliaments from seven to three years.

Sir G. GREY opposed the bill, on the grounds that it was unequalled by public feeling, and calculated to produce great inconvenience, because it would take nearly three years before honourable members could become conversant with the business of legislation. The right hon. Baronet moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

A discussion of some length followed, in the course of which

Mr. HUME advised his friends to abandon the Ministerial benches, to pass the gangway, and to leave the Government to its fate; because it was manifest that they were determined to oppose all reform. He considered that it would be far better to have gentlemen opposite in office.

Colonel SALWY, who spoke from the Opposition bench, declared that, in his opinion, no honest Liberal could any longer sit by the side of the Whigs, who had one set of principles to profess when out of office, and a totally different set of principles when in power.

The House having divided, there were, for the second reading of the bill, 57; against it, 132: majority against the bill, 75.

The bill was thus thrown out.

#### NUISANCE OF SMOKE.

Mr. MACKINNON moved the committee of the Smoke Prohibition Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK opposed it, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

After a discussion, the House divided. For going into committee, 83; against it, 64: majority, 19.

The House went into committee, and after a long debate upon the nature and qualities of "opaque smoke," which arose on the first clause,

Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the chairman report progress.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM denounced the bill as one that could not be amended so as to be made practicable. This bill, which had come down from the House of Lords, was the most absurdly drawn bill he had ever had the ill-fortune to read.

Mr. MACKINNON informed the right hon. Baronet that the bill which he had so severely criticised was framed by a committee of the House of Commons.

Progress was ultimately reported—no progress beyond talk having been made.

#### COUNTY RATES.

The adjourned debate on Mr. HUME's motion for the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill was resumed.

Sir J. PAXINGTON, who had moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into county rates and expenditure, said that he was willing to accept the amendment in the terms proposed on a former occasion by Mr. M. Gibson.

The select committee in the amended terms was agreed to, the second reading of the bill being thus negatived.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Quarter Sessions Proceeding Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Drainage of Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a bill to consolidate the criminal law relating to homicide and offences against the person, which was read a first time.

#### PORTPATRICK AND DONAGHADEE.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that after the large sum of money which had been expended at the national expense on the harbours of Portpatrick and Donaghadee, amounting to upwards of £400,000, and the grant last year of £10,000, by her Majesty's present Government, to enlarge and dredge the basins for the reception of large steam-vessels, it is highly inexpedient to remove the packet from the station, and give up the desirable communication between the south-west of Scotland and the north of Ireland.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that the alteration had taken place for the public convenience.

Lord DE ROOS contended that the harbour of Donaghadee ought to be kept up as a harbour of refuge.

After a few words from the Earl of GALLOWAY, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE explained, and their Lordships divided, when there appeared—Contents, 18; Non-contents, 31: Majority against the motion, 13.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

#### MERCHANT SEAMEN AND PILOTS.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on these questions.

Mr. LABOUCHERE proceeded to call attention to these important subjects, which, he was happy to say, involved no party feeling of any kind. The first subject he would refer to was the question of the light dues, which were collected by tolls on the shipping, collected by municipal corporations having separate jurisdictions. He had formerly introduced a bill to give a general control over all these dues, and he still adhered to the principle contained in that bill; but, as any measure he could introduce at this period of the session could not pass into a law, he thought it better not to take that course of procedure. He had therefore turned his attention to obtain for the mercantile marine a mitigation of the burthen which pressed upon them in the shape of light dues. The greater proportion of the burthen was to be attributed to the debt which pressed upon the Trinity House, occasioned by its buying up private lights to the extent of about one million of money, about half of which still remained unpaid. Any material reduction of this burthen could be effected only by spreading the repayment of this debt over a great number of years, and this the mercantile marine had a right to demand. The present total amount for light dues received by the Trinity House was £318,000; of which £145,000 was paid by coasters, and £173,000 by over-sea traders. This burthen the Trinity House proposed to lessen by the sum of £100,000, being, in round numbers, one-third of the whole. He thought it was just to give the larger share of relief to the coasting trade; and it was therefore resolved that, of this £100,000, no less than £70,000 should be applied to the relief of the coasting trade, which would reduce the burthen upon them by nearly one-half. It was also proposed to abolish for all vessels the double tolls—that is to say, the tolls now levied on vessels making the return passage. In future, they would have to pay only once; and he proposed that the new scale of duties should commence on the 1st of October. With respect to the question of pilotage, frequent attempts had been made to improve the system under which the pilot dues were collected. He was not in a condition to propose any great or general scheme upon the subject. The pilotage was under their jurisdiction. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and the Trinity House had local jurisdiction of towns in the southern and western parts of the kingdom. The coasting trade was altogether exempted from pilotage; but the whole of the foreign trade was compelled, however skilful the captain, to submit to the rules of pilotage. This was a heavy burthen, and it might, he thought, be safely relaxed. The Trinity House was willing that where the pilot masters had satisfied themselves of the fitness of the masters and mates, the ships under command of such persons should be exempt from pilotage. To accomplish this a bill would be necessary, which he had the assurance of the Trinity House should not be a dead letter, for they would give certificates in all places within their jurisdiction to those who might prove themselves competent; and vessels with such certificated parties on board would be exempted from the necessity of taking pilots. With respect to the qualifications of masters and mates, it was important that some steps should be taken to put a stop to evils which it was quite impossible to deny. The right hon. gentleman quoted the evidence of Mr. M. Wigram, Mr. G. F. Young, and other authorities, to show that our captains and mates had not the education and attainments which should be expected from persons having such important duties to perform, and such responsibility to sustain. The general condition of the sailor was also a matter to be viewed, in many points, with great regret. There had been no less than 14,000 desertions from the British mercantile service during the last year, which could only be attributed to some defects in the system of discipline, and also in the relations between them and their employers. Experience had proved that in the contracts of the agent employed by the sailor, and not upon his own qualification and trustworthiness. It was quite certain, if they wished to accomplish any important alteration in this system, to make the sailor satisfied with his contract, they must attempt to find character than hitherto. There was also another point, to which he had directed his attention, and that was the sanitary condition of the seamen on board. With respect to the question of the general condition of the seamen on board, proposed to give the Board of Trade an increased authority, and with it increased responsibility; to add to the Board of Trade a department going by the name of the Board of Mercantile Marine—not to constitute a separate board, but merely to institute a separate department of the Board of Trade under this name. On this board he intended there should be two members who should have served as captains in the merchant service. Having detailed some alterations which he intended respecting the examination of masters and mates, the right hon. gentleman concluded by saying that the only bill he asked the House to pass this session was the bill with respect to the light dues. With regard to the important measures to which he had alluded in his address, he only sought leave to lay them on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman then handed in a resolution embodying the sentiments contained in his speech.

After some discussion, a resolution—agreeing with the necessity of introducing measures upon the subject—was then agreed to.

The House then resumed, and leave was given to bring in the necessary bills.

The House then adjourned until five o'clock.

#### ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH AND THE CHOLERA.

In the evening sitting,

Mr. BERNAL ROSE called the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact

that, while the cholera was advancing with great rapidity, the members of that house were assailed by several nuisances which existed about the house, and particularly by the smell arising from the vaults of St. Margaret's Church, which were often so overpowering, that the members of committees were obliged to close their windows. He would also advert to the state of sewerage, which, after all their expensive measures, was so bad in his own neighbourhood, a mile from the House, that he had often been obliged to close his window.

Sir G. GREY said that all the powers which were vested in the Board of Health were being used to clear away such causes of complaint; and he himself, when he had his attention called to such subjects, always communicated with the Board of Health or to the police.

Lord ASHLEY said that the Board of Health had no jurisdiction to interfere, except where the cholera had broken out. They had no power to do anything for the permanent removal of disease. He admitted that the present state of the metropolis was bad enough, but not anything like what had been represented by his hon. friend to his left (Mr. Bernal). There could be no doubt that the cholera was spreading rapidly in the metropolis, and unless something was done no one could tell what would be the consequences.

Viscount EBRINGTON said that many of the nuisances in the neighbourhood of the House had been removed, and the drains under it were in a healthy state; but the exhalations from St. Margaret's Churchyard, which it was stated affected parts of the House, it was impossible for the Commissioners of Sewers to keep out.

Mr. HENLEY wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether, when the Health of Towns Bill was brought in, he and those who supported him were not the cause of the Metropolis being left out of the provisions of that bill?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was thought necessary by his noble friend at the head of the Woods and Forests, that a separate bill should be brought in for the metropolis. He had spoken to his noble friend with respect to the introduction of that bill, and he had told him that he thought it would not be desirable till the Commissioners of Sewers had proceeded further to bring in the bill.

#### THE SCOTCH BILLS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he wished to state the course the Government intended to adopt with respect to the two bills which affected Scotland, the Registration and Marriage Bills; and he had now to state that, after the discussion the other day, and the opinion expressed by the House in regard to the sentiments of the people of Scotland upon them, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with these bills during the present session. (Hear.)

The orders of the day respecting those bills were accordingly discharged.

#### SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the Ordnance estimates,

Mr. HUME proposed that no vote should be taken until the report of the Select Committee on the Ordnance estimates, which had been engaged on the subject since the beginning of the session, was laid before the House.

After the committee had divided three or four times, on each occasion negativing the motion,

Lord J. RUSSELL at length consented to postpone the estimates to Monday, and the House resumed.

Adjourned.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF WESTMORELAND.—The death of the Earl of Thanet has given rise to many anxious inquiries respecting the disposal of the high shrievalty of the county, which is hereditary in his family. It is understood that the late Earl expressed in his will his intention that the office should pass to the devise of his Westmoreland estates, who is a French gentleman nearly related to him. Mr. Tufton has not yet assumed the exercise of the functions of the office, from the fact of its being necessary to procure letters of naturalisation, to enable him to inherit property in England. Meanwhile, writs of execution are being directed to the coroners. The grant is so far back as 1203, in which year, as is stated in Atkinson's "Sheriff Law," page 5, second edition, King John granted the bailiwick to Robert de Vetripont, which grant was confirmed in 1203 by letters-patent, "to have and to hold of the King and his heirs to the said Robert and his heirs." On two occasions the grant was resumed by the Crown and the estates of the holders confiscated as the punishment of rebellion; but the inheritance was subsequently restored, and with these two interruptions the distinguished office has been handed down to the present time in the same family in the regular line of succession. Whether the office is capable of being devised, it is certain, though the peerage is extinct, that the shrievalty does not of course lapse. The late Earl has left a sister and nephew, the present rector of Kirkbythore, and the authority we have above quoted informs us, in another part of his work, that "the office may descend to and be executed by a female; for Anne, the Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, held the office of Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland, and, at the assizes at Appleby, she sat with the judges on the bench."

SERMON TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—On Sunday afternoon last, Mr. Henry Roxby, of Huddersfield, who is well known in the West Riding as a deaf and dumb minister of the Gospel, delivered an address, or rather communicated his thoughts, by means of the finger alphabet and other signs, in the Lecture-hall, Goodram-gate. The proceedings were witnessed by a large assembly, the body of the hall being well filled, although those similarly circumstanced to Mr. Roxby, and for whose spiritual benefit he attended, did not amount to more than about twenty. A collection was made at the conclusion of the service towards defraying the expenses incurred.

RATING OF RAILWAY, GAS, AND WATER COMPANIES.—On Friday week, at Maidstone, an important decision was made in the case of an appeal of the Phoenix Gas Company, against the assessment of their property to the poor-rate in the parish of Greenwich, which assessment had been increased when the last rate was made from the sum of £1630 to £5671, without any alterations having been made by the company in the value of their station, or mains, in that parish. The Phoenix Gas Company has extensive buildings and plant, the mains extending into twenty-four parishes, with manufacturing stations at Vauxhall, Bankside, and Greenwich; also store stations in Kennington-lane and Wellington-street. The parish officers, by the advice of their surveyor, valued the property belonging to the company in the parish of Greenwich as separate and distinct from the rest of the works (although the whole is managed by one board of directors, having one office and only one set of clerks and officers), by which scheme the whole of the station and the mains in Greenwich were valued to the poor-rate of that parish, as well as a portion of the gas rental of the other parishes supplied from the Greenwich station, for the reason that the gas used in those parishes passed through the mains laid in Greenwich parish. They then proceeded to ascertain the net rateable value, by assuming the rent which a tenant would give for the whole property in Greenwich, with the right of supplying that and the other parishes now so supplied, and this rent was arrived at by finding the power of production of gas at the company's works in Greenwich. The surveyor of the company contended that the whole property belonging to the company must be considered as one concern, and taken as a whole, and so assessed. The court decided that the assessment must first be made on the whole of the property in the twenty-four parishes, as a whole, and that it was to be then divided as contended for by the company's surveyor. This reduced the net rateable value in Greenwich parish to £2532—viz. station, £2045, and mains, £487.

CRANOE CHURCH, Leicestershire, rebuilt by the liberality of the aristocracy of the land, headed by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, has just been reopened. There is still, however, a deficiency to a considerable amount in the funds expended, for which the Rev. J. H. Hill alone is responsible. To lessen this deficiency, it is proposed to publish the five sermons preached at the reopening of the church.

THE GLOVE TRADE AT LEICESTER.—The glove hands at Leicester are again on strike, and have been perambulating the town in a body, preceded by the beating of a drum. Their object, as alleged, is more to equalise prices than to obtain any general advance—some houses giving considerably less than others. They also state that the fine silk glove hands are in Leicester very much under-paid, to what the same branches are in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and that they intend to raise the price to that given in those counties.

THE CROPS.—The uniform tenour of the accounts concerning the crops in all quarters is highly favourable. The hay crop in the south of England is unprecedentedly heavy, and has been already to a great extent secured. If the present representations be fully borne out, the crops of all sorts—potatoes, wheat, oats, and hay, throughout Great Britain and Ireland—will be of remarkable bulk and forwardness.

THE CHOLERA ON THE COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Admiralty have just now most liberally and properly sent an empty vessel of war, the *Ring-dove*, to the entrance of the Tealme River, to receive on board the part of the inhabitants of the village of Noss, where 51 persons have already died of cholera, of a population of about 380 only. By this salutary removal of the population to ship-board, they will breathe the pure and invigorating air from the sea, whilst their dwellings are being cleansed with the chlorides of zinc, of which Sir William Burnett, the Director-General of the medical department of the navy, has sent down gratuitously a very large supply to be used profusely, under the management of Dr. Bowden, one of the assistants of the Royal Navy Hospital at Plymouth, whom the Admiralty have been pleased to allow to be again sent to these infected districts. It is sanguinely hoped that these connected measures will speedily tend to the subduing of the sad disease with which that part of the country is still afflicted.

SUICIDE OF A BRIDE NEAR LEEDS.—A sad event occurred at Holbeck, near Leeds, on Monday afternoon, at the house of Mr. William Wilkinson Walley, of Holbeck, near Leeds. Mr. Walley, who is a woolstapler in Leeds, was married on the 21st ult., at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, London, to Sarah Ann, the daughter of Mr. Joshua Haldren, of Hoxton, the lady being about 27 years of age. Up to Monday last nothing had occurred to create any dissatisfaction between Mr. Walley and his bride, and on the day named he was about to receive company. When Mr. Walley left home in the morning, his lady appeared in her usual health and spirits, and in the course of the day retired to her dressing-room, for the purpose of changing her dress and preparing her toilet, previous to the arrival of her friends; but, as she did not return, the servant proceeded to her room, where the unhappy lady was found quite dead. She had committed suicide by dividing the jugular vein of the neck.

A Mormon orator, while haranguing a crowd at Montrose recently, alleged that the blessings of his creed were so great that a true believer might swallow poison with impunity. The mob took him at his word, or, rather, resolved to test it; and some prussic acid having been produced, he was strongly pressed to swallow a little. A policeman rescued the disconcerted orator from his persecutors.





THE SIERRA MADRE, BETWEEN MONTEREY AND SALTILLO.

## CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival from the United States this week we have voluminous accounts of much interest respecting the "diggins," which show that even in El Dorado the way to wealth is strewn with thorns. The diggers are sometimes up to their knees in water—sometimes parched and maddened with a broiling sun—anon shaking with ague or scorched with fever—fighting with Indians, or weak and exhausted for want of food. Such are the accompaniments of success at the mines. On returning to San Francisco, gambling, drinking, and exposure produce sad havoc among the reckless many; while the prudent few, who patiently submitted to toil and privation, realize tolerable fortunes.

But a crisis is threatened in California. Foreigners, and particularly Mexicans and South Americans, are pouring into the country, and already they far outnumber the Americans. The latter contend that foreigners have no right whatever to the mines, and that they must be expelled at whatever hazards. "Native American Associations" have accordingly banded together, all well armed and in process of military training, and at no distant period a collision is expected.

In the overland journey from the States, numbers of the emigrants have been thinned off by cholera, while many have returned, overcome with fatigue, and appalled with the excessive heat, the weariness, and the dangers of the prairies. The Indians, too, have assembled in great numbers, for the purpose of attacking the emigrants who journey through the Rio Grande, the Mexican, and portions of the Texan territory.

From Chihuahua we learn that a party had been attacked by Indians, and more than half killed. One party of thirty-five California emigrants, and another of twenty-eight, have been destroyed by about five hundred Indians; and a despatch from New Orleans states, that, "in all, five hundred emigrants to California have been killed by the Indians in Mexico." At the mines, five Americans and thirty-five Indians fell in a conflict on the 18th of April.

There are about 40,000 men at the mines, and from five to ten dollars a day is an average range of a gold-digger's profits; although fortunate instances occur in which a man may pick up lumps, or find earth so exceedingly auriferous as to yield 200 to 300 dollars between sun and sun.

The amounts which have reached the United States, and the consignments on the way from California, are reported at 4,000,000 dollars.

## PANAMA, &amp;c.

We have likewise some interesting intelligence from Panama, already a very important point, and promising to be of still greater consequence. The New York correspondent of the *Times* says, "There is no doubt of the Panama Railway going rapidly forward, as neither capital nor energy will be wanting, and it is said that it will be opened in about a year. The eventual termini will be Panama on the Pacific, and Porto dos Navios, near Chagres, on this side the Isthmus. The earliest portion constructed will be from Gorgons, the highest navigable part of Chagres river, to Panama, distant about twenty miles, in order to get into operation as soon as possible; and for the navigation of the river, an iron steamer is now building in Philadelphia. The road will be entirely a New York enterprise, and when eventually finished will be 46 miles long, its summit level under 300 feet. The right of way is secured by the United States, which Government guarantees the neutrality of the Isthmus, and the sovereignty of New Grenada over it, thus rendering this route preferable to the otherwise more favourable one of Tehuantepec."

The California correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:—

"I have the pleasure of at length addressing you, and of announcing to you the arrival in Panama of the long-looked for steamer *California*, on the 22d of May last, after rather a long passage of twenty-eight days, principally owing to the scarcity and inferiority of her coal. The information she brings sets at rest all doubts respecting the enormous mineral wealth of the gold regions. As an earnest of its existence, she brought with her about 1,000,000—600,000 on consignment, and the balance belonging to fifty or sixty miners, who are now returning with the fruits of their labour to enjoy it in a civilized country."

A correspondent, writing from Panama, May 22, says:—

"The Yankees here are all on the move for San Francisco. Nothing stops these enterprising people; many have left this in whale-boats, in "dug-outs," and in iron boats, not to mention many small vessels totally unseaworthy. One of the boats, an iron one, was dragged across the Isthmus by fifty men, and is now on her way to the new El Dorado. I trust the Papagayos in the Gulf of Tehuantepec will spare these courageous and enterprising men. The United States Government are constantly sending large sums to San Francisco by this route to pay their employees, who are numerous; when to this you add the large sums expended in the transit from the States, and in Panama and the Isthmus alone upwards of a million and a half of dollars have been spent during the last

five months, it will be seen that it will take no small amount of digging to allow the emigrants to *revenir dans leur fonds*, as the French say.

"We have had about 5000 people here since the beginning of the year, but the American steamers *Panama* and *Oregon*, and several large barques, have taken away nearly all the emigrants during the last fortnight."

One of our subscribers resident at Panama has enabled us to illustrate the scarcity of vessels there, by sketching from under his window a party of Americans converting canoes into vessels for the voyage to California.

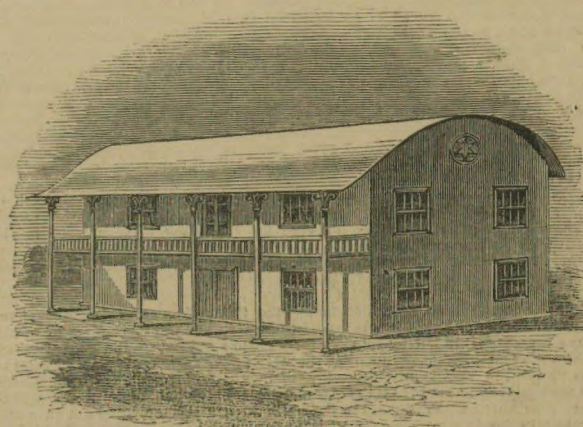
A private letter from San Francisco, dated April 7, states that a large quantity of the glittering sand has been found within 20 miles of Monterey, and that the citizens were leaving their homes, in hopes of realising a rich harvest.

We annex a fine view of this locality—that portion of the Sierra Madre, or great mountain chain of Mexico, which lies between Monterey and Saltillo. Here, the road, though steep, is passable for waggons. More frequently, however, the only road in these wild Sierras is an Indian path, or a mule track, pursuing its course over the highest mountains, alongside frightful precipices, and through deep ravines; rugged and toilsome ways, but presenting to the traveller scenery of the most sublime description.

We are indebted for this view to one of a series of beautiful drawings, entitled "Mexico Illustrated," by John Phillips and A. Rider, published by E. Atchley, 100, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

## IRON STORE-HOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA.

Of kindred interest to the above intelligence is the accompanying illustration of a large Iron House, shipped yesterday (Friday) for San Francisco. This house



IRON STORE-HOUSE SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

is constructed of corrugated iron, by Mr. John Walker, of Vincent-street, Old-street-road, son of Richard Walker, the original manufacturer and patentee. The structure measures 75 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet high, and is composed of plates of iron, each 8 feet long; its cost is £600. Mr. Walker has likewise in course of construction eight other corrugated Iron Houses for California, each having three dwelling-rooms and one store-room. The Storehouse we have engraved was, before it was shipped, temporarily put together in Shepherd and Shepherdess Fields, Hoxton. Corrugated iron has all the strength of brickwork, without its great weight: it is peculiarly adapted for portable dwellings and storehouses, being very light, and packing so close, that the expense of freight is comparatively small.

**PRESERVED MEATS.**—The vessel *Louis Charles*, arrived in the Thames, from Galatz, has brought an entire cargo of preserved meats, comprising 34,170 tins of the article. This preserved meat undergoes no preparation of manufacture; but is simply boiled in tin canisters, and then hermetically sealed until required for use. It is imported in considerable quantities, for the use of the Royal, as well as the merchant navy; and a contract for nearly a million pounds weight of the article is at present under supply to the Admiralty department. It was at first considered that the meats preserved in the manner mentioned were chargeable with duty, but it has been determined that, having undergone no process of manufacture, further than the preservation before mentioned, they are admissible free.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th George IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of April, 1849, by the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pounds nineteen shillings and one penny; the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of July, 1849, and the 10th day of October, 1849. S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General.—National Debt-office, July 5.

**ANXIETY TO REMOVE ERROR.**—A poor Cornet having got his skull severely fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write to tell my father, for he always vowed I had none."



AMERICANS CONVERTING CANOES INTO SCHOONERS, IN THE BAY OF PANAMA.



## CURIOSITIES.—IV.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CUP.

This costly example of olden taste was exhibited at a *soirée* given by Lord Albert Conyngham, on Wednesday, at the family mansion, in Hamilton-place. There were present the leading members of the British Archaeological Association, of which Lord Albert Conyngham is President.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CUP.

The above is in the possession of Colonel Gwatkin, whose mother (a niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds) obtained it from her sister, who married the Marquis of Thomond, in whose family it had been preserved for a long period of time. The Cup is of silver gilt; the rim around the cover is engraved with an arabesque, and bears traces of coloured enamels and stones which have decorated the leaves and flowers of which it consists. This is the only piece of engraved work upon the Cup; for the cover, sides, and knobs are completely covered with precious stones, many hundreds in number, secured in separate cells, and ranged closely together, in rows, entirely round the vessel. These stones are amethysts of various tints, the interstices of the setting of each being filled with small turquoises, which are, in some instances, as minute as seed pearls, to allow of every part of the Cup being incrustated with jewels. The knob on the top of the cover, and the three upon which it stands, are similarly covered with jewels. Those which form the feet unscrew; a hollow tube affixed to the bottom of the cup passes partially through each, and a screw, the head of which contains an amethyst, fits into this tube from beneath, and completely conceals the mode of securing them. A false bottom of thin silver is held on by these screws, and covers a cypher; the letters being "E. R." conjoined in a scroll characteristic of the reign of the Sovereign whose ownership has thus been carefully stamped upon it.

The weight of the Cup is considerable; it holds about half a pint. It exhibits more barbaric magnificence than real taste, yet is characteristic of the time in which it was made. In the reign of Elizabeth, a superstitious belief in the hidden virtues of precious stones was current, which gave them a value independent of their rarity or beauty. The amethyst, in particular, was believed to possess the power of repelling intoxication, and it, therefore, became a fitting incrustation for the cup of a female sovereign; hence this gift was liberally decorated with so valued a stone.

The belief in the medical and magical virtues of precious stones was a doctrine much inculcated by the Arabian naturalists, who believed that the amethyst prevented inebriation, and the turquoise strengthened the eyes, and was a remedy against poison; and it was from the East that we obtained our belief in their hidden efficacy. During the time of Elizabeth, it is not likely that much faith was placed in such mysticism; but the affectation which characterized her court might have induced the maker of this Cup to resort to the quaint conceits of an older faith, to render his work the more acceptable.

We have selected these interesting details from a paper by Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., drawn up with his usual care, and printed in the number of the *Journal* just issued to the members of the British Archaeological Association.

This Cup, we should add, may be inspected, for a few days, at Messrs. Widdowson and Veale's, 73, Strand.

## THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third and last *fête* of the season took place at the Society's Gardens, at Chiswick, on Wednesday, and was in every respect the most successful of the present year. The weather was splendid, and the ordinary attractions derived an additional charm from the fact that the Duke of Devonshire had kindly thrown open the gardens and grounds of Chiswick House for the increased delight of the visitors. The beauty of the ladies, the elegance of their costumes, and the general appearance of gaiety that pervaded the scene, all combined to produce

an effect which for a moment rendered it almost incredible that "the busy haunts of London" were at so short a distance from the spot. The visitors thronged in considerable numbers; and if the whole company had been concentrated within the limits of the Society's Gardens, the crowd would have been such as to detract from the pleasures of the day; but the promenade being so much enlarged, the company were most conveniently dispersed.

The show of flowers was the finest we have seen, and the tents were of unusual dimensions. The exotic orchids, the pelargoniums, the fuchsias, the calceolarias, and all the sweet varieties of greenhouse plants appeared in the highest perfection. The prevailing fruits were strawberries, grapes, peaches, and pine-apples; and there were one or two raspberry trees of most luxuriant growth.

The grounds were elegantly laid out, and there were three bands of music in attendance, whose performances were so attractive as to divide the honours with the contributors to the floricultural display. The music ceased shortly before seven o'clock, but long after that time the company continued to promenade the grounds.

We regret that we have not room for the list of Prizes awarded.

Much curiosity was excited at the Exhibition by some novel tiles, which the Managing Committee of the Horticultural Society have adopted in their grounds, for the cultivation of strawberries. These tiles when applied to the plant completely lift the fruit about three inches from the ground, out of the reach of dirt and vermin, and act as a protection against the injurious effects of heavy rains, by admitting the water to run under, instead of over their surface, as is the case with the common flat tile. The substance of the tiles, by absorbing the heat of the sun, and retaining it during night, also accelerates the ripening of the fruit; while, at the same time, they prevent undue evaporation from the root of the plant during very dry weather. Some specimens were exhibited of strawberries cultivated upon this contrivance by Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, to whom the Society awarded their certificate of merit. The contrivance is registered, and is the invention of Mr. John Roberts, of 34, East Cheap, City, who has likewise produced a tile for the more rapid ripening of the grape in the open air.

## ROYAL LOO HAWKING-CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

In our *Journal* for the 30th ult. we engraved the beautiful "Remembrance Cup," or grand prize presented by the King of the Netherlands, and run for on the first day of the late races, at Loo, in Holland. We have now the pleasure of engraving another prize, "The Challenge Cup," added by the liberality of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands to the Hawking Club Stakes, and won by his Royal Highness' chestnut horse, Tory (a favourite horse of the late King), and ridden by Mr. Stirling Crawford, on the third day of the meeting.



THE LOO CHALLENGE CUP.

The Challenge Cup is of silver, and the design is highly creditable to the taste of the Dutch artist, Kempen, of Utrecht. It consists of a burnished horn, borne by a figure of Neptune, who is placed upon a frosted shell.

The Loo Races were established principally as an attraction for English visitors. The late meeting was well attended; the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Orange and the Prince Maurice being present each day. Among the English company were his Grace the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Durham, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Newcombe, &c.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## MR. E. B. ROCHE.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE ROCHE, who sits in Parliament for the large and important county of Cork, is one of the most efficient of the Irish representatives, both as a working and speaking member. In the present session he has taken a very active part in the transaction of the large amount of legislative business which



MR. E. B. ROCHE, M.P. FOR CORK.

has been got through pertaining to Ireland. Especially in the protracted and wearying discussions respecting the Irish Poor-Law Amendment Bill, the Rate in Aid, and the measures having reference to public works, and the relieving of the destitute poor by means of employment, has he been most indefatigable in advocating the popular side of those vexed questions.

Mr. Roche's style and manner of address is bold, off-hand, and energetic, pretty freely interspersed with that figurative language and luxuriance of imagery so characteristic of the speech of his countrymen; and, though he has not drilled his intellect in the pursuit of any of the learned professions (being simply a country gentleman of good education), he yet inherits enough of the native eloquence of his celebrated maternal ancestor—the great orator and statesman, Edmund Burke—to command the willing attention of the fastidious audience at St. Stephen's. He is particularly happy in the forcible use of interrogatory—putting a proposition in the shape of a question, instead of as a mere statement.

On Tuesday night he delivered a very effective speech in support of Mr. Bernal Osborne's motion on the Irish Church. Referring to the advocates of the maintenance of the present Church establishment, he asked—"Upon what grounds those honourable gentlemen could defend the Irish Church. Would they select the ground of its teaching the only religious truth? The honourable and learned gentleman the member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Napier) seemed by his cheer and gesture to assent to that. Well, then, what they wanted was to assert religious truth by act of Parliament. (Laughter and cheers.) But they had already sanctioned every form of religious worship that ever was invented within the British dominions. (Hear, hear.) They had sanctioned by law the practice of idolatry, of Hindooism, and of Mahomedanism in India. They had established the Roman Catholic religion in Malta, and in a portion of Canada. They had established Presbyterianism in Scotland, and they now talked of defending a Protestant establishment in Ireland, because it taught religious truth. (Cheers.) But they had established all those various forms of religious worship, because the majority of the people in the several countries professed the religions respectively established. How was it, then, that they persisted in keeping up an established church in Ireland, which was professed by only a very small minority? Upon what other grounds could they defend the church establishment? Was it upon the ground of its religious efficiency? Was it because it had been able, active, and efficient in the dissemination of its tenets? (Hear.) Why, it was scarcely necessary for him to repeat the arguments of his hon. and gallant friend the member for Middlesex to prove the contrary. From the time of Charles II., when the proportion of the Protestants to the Roman Catholics in Ireland was as three to eight, to the year 1824, the proportion, instead of increasing, had decreased to three to twelve-and-a-quarter.

It was in the year 1537, that the Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be read only in English or Latin in Ireland, although the Irish language was almost the only one then understood in that country; and, in order to prevent even the Irish Protestants themselves from getting into the Church, it was ordered that no Irishman should be elected to a cure, until proclamation had first been made three times in the nearest market-town for an Englishman to fill it. So that, far from disseminating the religious principles of the Church of England, every effort was directed to establishing mere political influence through its means in Ireland. It was established for the purpose of confiscation. It was established as a draw-farm for



THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE, AT CHISWICK, ON WEDNESDAY.



England. It was a mere political engine, and not a religious one. Did it raise the people in the moral or the social scale? No; it made them practical hypocrites, by inducing them to profess a religion whose doctrines they believed in their hearts to be untrue, and whose teaching they believed to be unsound. Was it upon political grounds the Church was to be sustained? Had they gained one single political advantage from it? They certainly had not obtained tranquillity. It had been said that the English Protestants went into Ireland with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. If so, they used the sword pretty freely, but they entirely forgot the Bible. The whole system of agrarian outrage in Ireland had its rise in the Church system. Every social disturbance in the country could be traced to the Established Church. "Captain Rock," "Captain Starlight," "Paddy's Day Boys," all had their origin in the deep injuries and outrages inflicted under the tithe system.

As long as Popish spade and scythe Shall dig, and cut the sassenagh tythe, And Popish purses pay the tolls On Heaven's road for sassenagh souls; As long as millions shall kneel down, To ask of thousands for their own; While thousands proudly turn away, And to the millions answer 'Nay'; So long the merry reign shall be Of Captain Rock and his family.

The wild justice of revenge had shown itself against the tithe proctors; and when they virtually made the landlord the tithe proctor, he was but too often sacrificed in the same way. If, then, the Irish Church was not to be maintained on religious nor political grounds, he knew not upon what other ground. But he knew that the great majority of the Irish people had made up their minds that that large establishment should be, if not altogether abrogated, very much mitigated, and that object he should use his best exertions to attain.

Mr. Roche is the son of Edward Roche, Esq., of Trillick, in the county of Cork, where the hon. gentleman possesses a large landed estate. His country seat, near the shores of the Cove of Cork, is one of the most lovely spots in that charming locality. He was born in 1815, and was married last year to Eliza Caroline, the eldest daughter of J. B. Boothby, Esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex. In politics he is a Reformer of the most liberal school, and has advocated the Repeal of the Union. He has sat for the county of Cork since 1837.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 15.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 16.—No real night, but constant twilight.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Peter III., husband of Catherine II., murdered, 1761.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Length of day 16h. 0m. Sun rises 4h. 5m., sets 8h. 6m.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822. New moon, 9h. 15m. P.M.  
FRIDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Petrarch born, 1305.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Lord Russell executed in Lincoln's-inn-fields, for high treason, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 59	10 11	10 47	11 22	11 55	Tide	0 30

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND, AND EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce  
A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER  
OF  
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
TO REPRESENT THE  
QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE SISTER ISLE.

The BEST ARTISTS will be ENGAGED; and an ORIGINAL and AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL VISIT will be WRITTEN, expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Various VIEWS, illustrative of the EXCURSION now MAKING by ENGLISH TOURISTS, will also be given.

The Double Number is expected to be ready the Second Week in August; immediate Orders for which must be given to all News Agents. Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—FIRST REPRESENTATION OF LE PROPHETE.—FIRST APPEARANCE OF MADAME VIARDOT.**—In the course of Next Week will be produced (for the first time in this country) Meyerbeer's New Grand Opera, LE PROPHETE, in Four Acts (founded on Historical Incidents in the Life of Jean de Leyden, in 1534), with entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Appearances, and with the most powerful ensemble. Fides (Mother of Jean de Leyden). Mme Viardot (the original representative of the part at the Grand Opera, in Paris, her first appearance this season); Berta ( betrothed to Jean de Leyden), Miss Catherine Hayes; Jean de Leyden (the Prophet), Sig. Mario; Count d'Oberthal, Sig. Tagliafico; Sergeant, Sig. Lavia; Peasants, Sig. Romoli and Sig. Soldi; Glona, Mathisen, Zaccaria (the three Leaders of the Westphalian Revolt), Sig. Polonini, Sig. Mei, Sig. Marini. The Directors have the pleasure to announce that, as a mark of respect to the distinguished composer, Mlle Corbari and Mlle de Merle have, in the kindest manner, consented to sing in the Choir of the Third Act, commencing the Finale, in which, in addition to the Orchestra increased for this Opera, Two Military Bands will be employed. Mr. Cusina will preside at the Organ in the Scene of the Coronation of Jean de Leyden.

In the Second Act, the incidental Divertissement will comprise the PAS DE LA REDOWA, and PAS DU GALOP, in which Mlle Wulher and Sig. Casati will dance, and also the celebrated QUADRILLE DES PATINEURS, invented for the "Prophete," by M. Fabille, in Paris, and arranged by Mr. A. Harris for this Theatre, with the Original Music of Meyerbeer. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa. The Libretto edited and translated by Sig. Maggioni. The following New Scenery has been painted for this Opera by Messrs Grieco and Tullini:—Act I.—Scene 1. A Landscape near Dordrecht; Scene 2. Interior of a Dutch Auberge. Act II.—A Winter scene in the streets of Munster, in which will be danced the original "Quadrille des Patineurs." Act III.—Scene 1. A Public Place in Munster; Scene 2. Interior of the Cathedral of Munster, with the Coronation of Jean de Leyden. Act IV.—A Prison in Vault in the Palace of Munster; Scene the Last. Grand Banquet Hall in the Palace. The Costumes by Mrs. Bailey and Mlle Marzio. The Properties and Appearances by Mr. Blamire. The Stage Machinery by Mr. Allen. The Divertissement by Signor Casati. And the Spectacle under the direction of Mr. A. Harris.

The exclusive right of representation of "Le Prophete" has been secured to the Royal Italian Opera by a contract with M. Meyerbeer, the composer, and M. Scribe, the author of the French Libretto. The copyright of the Music is the property of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 501, Regent-street; and Mr. T. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; and the Opera is now published. Correct copies of the books can only be obtained of Mr. Bretell, Rupert-street, Haymarket.

The Performance will commence at Eight o'clock precisely.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes (for the Night or season) may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, in Bow-street, Covent-garden; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Madame DOCHE respectfully** announces that her BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 18, on which occasion she will have the honour of appearing in FOUR POPULAR PIECES, in three of which the eminent comedian, M. Arnal, will perform, being positively the last night but one of the present season.—Boxes and Stalls at the Box-office; and at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.**—Mons. ARNAL respectfully announces that his BENEFIT, and the Last Night but Two of the Season, will take place on MONDAY, JULY 16th, on which occasion he will have the honour of appearing in (for the first time) the popular comic vaudeville, UN BAL DU GRAND MONDE, and (for the last time) in MONSIEUR ET MADAME GULOCHARD, and LA MANSARDE DU CRIME.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.**—Brilliant career of the Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, and increased Novelties in the Scenes of the Arena.—That accomplished artist, Mario Macarte, every evening.—First appearance of M. Jean Klare in his extraordinary performances on Le Globe Roulant. On MONDAY, JULY 16th, the performance will commence at Seven, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called MOULTAN AND GOJERAT, or, the Conquest of the Sikhs.—To be followed by Batt's inimitable SCENES OF THE ARENA, in which Mario Macarte and M. Jean Klare will appear.—To conclude with the Melodrama of THE SOLITARY OF LAMBETH, or, the Murder in St. George's Fields.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

**BANVARD'S true ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS,** exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Household, at Windsor Castle—now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

**THE NILE.—On MONDAY NEXT,** at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, will be OPENED a new and splendid MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE, exhibiting the whole of the stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks, between CAIRO, the capital of EGYPT, and the Second Cataract in Nubia. Painted by Henry Warren and James Fahey, from drawings made by Joseph Bonomi, during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Hours, Three, Noon; Seven, Evening.—Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.**—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dark. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BONAPARTE FAMILY.—A capital paper on their history will be found in the "North British Review," No. 21 (May, 1849).  
"P. B." Wexford.—The best translation of Thiers's work is published by Colburn.  
"A Workman's Union."—The Railway in question we intend to illustrate.  
"H. J. C." Fenchurch-street.—Yes.  
"S. G." Liverpool, is thanked; though we could not avail ourselves of the Sketch.  
"A Gravitator Subscriber" had better wait for the printed Act.

"An Old Subscriber," Limerick.—The Sketch is transferred to the wood reversed.  
"J. N." Glasgow.—With the information sent, we cannot advise you.  
"S. T. E."—At Paris.  
"A Carrick Rover."—Mackenzie's "Guide to Australia."  
"A. W."—The subject is not fitted for illustration in our Journal.  
"Scrutator."—The "Shilling Manual of Oil-Painting," published at 86, Fleet-street.  
"Amateur Engraver."—Dublin.—The process is secret.  
"T. O. D."—The only mode of conveying a petition to the Sovereign is through the medium of the Home Secretary of State.  
"An Astronomical Inquirer."—Next week.  
"Chartreuse."—Rest will be of service.  
"A Correspondent."—Attilla won the Derby Stakes in 1842.  
"G. B. D." Derby.—All such presents as you refer to are declined.  
"G. S." Manchester.—The "Thom" Riot took place at Canterbury, May 31, 1838; when a constable, Lieut. Bennett, and Thom were shot, besides several of the mob.  
"Horton."—Kew Botanic Gardens are open daily (Sundays excepted), from one to six o'clock. The Royal Pleasure-Grounds and Arboretum (sometimes confounded with the Botanic Gardens) are open only from Midsummer Day to Michaelmas, every Thursday and Sunday. This anomalous regulation is, we hear, about to be altered. Neither fee nor order is requisite for admission to Gardens or Grounds.

"J. T. R." Athlone.—Declined.  
"G. E. E." Dublin.—We cannot inform you.  
"E. H. H." should write to the Secretary of the Exhibition, at Liverpool.  
"Henslow."—Dungannon.—We have not seen the work in question.  
"J. H." Lancashire.—Senefelder on Lithography, and Jackson on Wood-Engraving. The presses for the two arts are of different combination. The word tresseau, as now used, signifies a bride's wardrobe, or outfit.  
"Alpha." Tavistock.—The Aneroid Barometer has been more than once explained.  
"M. H. R."—We cannot satisfactorily trace the introduction of the mark of the broad arrow upon Government stores. There is a building in the Tower called the "Broad Arrow Tower," and another the "Boney Tower." Both these names appear on a plan of the Tower made in the reign of Elizabeth, which proves that the term "Broad Arrow" was in use at that time, but gives no information as to the employment of the mark representing it.  
"A Correspondent," to whom we replied lately respecting the Whale, should read chapters 166 and 167 of "The Doctor," on Whales and Whale-Fishing.  
"D. D." Paddington.—When a person wishes to become a stock proprietor, it is usual to employ a stockbroker. And when he opens an account in the Drawing-Office of the Bank of England, it is necessary to get an introduction. A stockbroker's charge is 2s. 6d. per cent.  
"X."—Apply to Mr. H. Weir, Blenheim Cottages, Rye-lane, Peckham.  
"G. R." Southam.—The Protector's coins are not so rare as they formerly were, but even now are not common.  
"Flying Dutchman."—Yours is a common token, or counter, of no value.  
"X. Y. Z."—Paolo Ruffo, Prince di Castelcicala, is the Envoy from the King of the Two Sicilies at London, and is, we believe, an Italian.  
"Gaston" will find much about the charm of the horse-shoe in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. 3, p. 12.—Knight's edition. The origin is not assigned.  
"R. C. B." Southampton.—The name of the clown is Nelson.  
"Lizze-Maria."—Milk of roses.  
"J. D." Streatham, and "Australia, C."—See Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide in Australia," published by Orr and Co.  
"Amicus," Nottingham.—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.  
"Beta" should obtain the interest of a member of Parliament.  
"R. W." Islington, is thanked for his offer; but we have not room to avail ourselves of the favour.

"Daleth," Bradford.—£1000 stock gives an East India Company proprietor a vote. There are, probably, about 2500 proprietors; estimated total amount of East India Stock, £6,000,000. Information respecting the Hudson's Bay Company is difficult to obtain. The stock and amount paid are unknown; the dividend is 10 per cent.  
"Norfolk-street (No. 3) Polka."—Declined.  
"Tim Long," Bridgnorth.—"Bradshaw" will settle your dispute.  
"Tooting."—Thornton's work may be had second-hand. Or, an edition of Culpeper's "Herbal" may be had of Ridge-way, Piccadilly.  
"H. H. K."—See "Photogenic Manipulation," part 2 (Daguerrotypes, by R. Bingham), published by Knight and Sons, Foster-lane.  
"W. E. D." Durham, should buy Dickens's "Life of Grimaldi," for 2s. 6d.  
"J. D." Islington, should apply to an American agent.  
"W. J."—For information as to the India mails, see the "Shilling Postal Directory," lately published.  
"A Young Governess."—By railway.  
"M. S." Amwell.—The investment may be trusted.  
"S. W. N."—See the tracts printed by the society.  
"Q. W. D."—The shortest passages have been reported in our Journal; but we cannot spare time to search for them.  
"A. B. C."—Under the circumstances stated, buy the "Penny Cyclopædia."  
"S. G." Hemel Hempstead.—Due notice will appear in the newspapers.  
"E. F. F." St. Albans, is thanked, though we have not room for his favour.  
"Cynthia."—We dare say Mr. Searie, the boat-builder, can tell you as to the weight of the wicker-boats.  
"M. K." and "Harriet."—We cannot inform you.  
"A Subscriber."—We regret that we have not room for the extract from Sir C. Napier's address.  
"M. N." Peckham.—Declined.  
"J. H." Liverpool.—A subscription is in progress for raising a monument to the poet Cooper.  
"Geo." Nottingham.—See a small pamphlet on Loan Societies, for the forms.  
"Ab Gueily," Huddersfield.—"The ancient mention of a Royal crown is in the holy story of the Amalekites bringing Saul's crown to David."—Selden. This is, surely, higher authority than "the Jewish High Priest in Germany."  
"Je recevais."—The Webbs, of Motcombe, county of Dorset, had the arms in question conferred to them at the Herald's-office. The Marquis of Bute enjoys the Scottish Earldom of Dumfries, as heir of Patrick Macdonald, Earl of Dumfries, his great-grandfather.  
"Aleph."—Baron Rothschild is an Englishman.  
"M. C."—The cost of changing a name (a voluntary application) is fifty guineas; of changing name and arms, about one hundred guineas.  
"S." Bedford-square.—Next week. The name of the bearer of the arms sent shall, if possible, be given.  
"C. H. C."—Robert de Bellomont, who came into England with the Conqueror, inherited the earldom of Mellent, in Normandy, from his mother Adelina, sister of Hugh Earl of Mellent. He bore for arms, "Gu. a cinquefoil erm. pierced of the field."  
"G. T. E."—Write to the Secretary of the London University.  
"M. C. J." Kidderminster.—The motto of the Duke of Portland is "Craignez honie." All "The Peerages" contain descriptions and representations of the Peers' arms.  
"W. R. T."—The ladies would come in as co-heiresses. The motto of the Scotts, of Belton, who bear the three Catherine-wheels in their arms, is "Recte faciendo neminem times."  
"J. O."—There is a charity to the blind at Christ's Hospital, London; and at Painters' Hall, Queenhithe.  
"F. J. D."—The oldest church in England is, we believe, St. Martin's, Canterbury.  
"G. T. L."—Hammersmith.—The engraving of Tradescant's House, Lambeth, appeared in our Journal for No. 201.  
"J. L."—He is an English Jew.  
"T. P. J." Ashburton.—See Senefelder on "Lithography."  
"Portia."—We are not aware of the office of Maid of Honour to the Queen being restricted to the class mentioned.  
"J. J." Hailestead, is thanked.  
"Miles" had better apply to the secretary to the school in question.  
"An Eye Witness" is thanked for his account of the Britannia Tube; but we had previously in type the account by our own correspondent.  
"Castelpollino M.P." has had the desired information respecting his penny of Henry III., and also the "pice." His farthings of Charles and William and Mary are of no value.  
"A. N. Q." coins are of no value.  
"Robin Hood."—We will inquire.  
"P. D."—The omission of the reply has been unavoidable. The passage stands as the writer intended it.

ERRATA.—In our account of the Glasgow Bank, last week, the name of Mr. Gilbert Macdonald should have been given, associated with Mr. Gibson, as architect of the edifice.—The fête given by the Duchess (Dowager) of Bedford, last week, was attended by the Tyrolean, and not the Hungarian singers, as stated in our report.

On the 21st of July will be ready, price Eighteen Shillings, VOLUME XIV. of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—The COVERS for Volume XIV., with the New Design, price 2s. 6d. each.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c. in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1849.

THERE is no longer any doubt of the complete occupation of Rome by the troops of the French Republic. Ordinary advices have confirmed the intelligence forwarded by the telegraph, and supplied the necessary details. After a smart skirmish at one of the bastions, in which upwards of four hundred Romans and a considerable number of Frenchmen lost their lives, the municipality of Rome, not the Triumvirate, offered to capitulate. The negotiation was short and decisive: its result was, that the French marched in, with all their unblushing honours thick upon them; and that Gari-

baldi, at the head of a large force, but not sufficiently large to defend a city divided against itself, marched out. A detachment of Oudinot's army was ordered after him—merely, it is to be presumed, for the look of the thing, and with no serious intention of capturing him; Rome was declared in a state of siege; the Phrygian cap was taken down from the public buildings; and the strong and numerous barricades were removed with all possible celerity.

Louis Napoleon has thus put an end to a Republic as legally constituted as the one of which he is the head; and we must suppose that he and his Ministers, having acquired the "influence" which was the object of the expedition, although by means that will not read very creditably on the page of history, will devote some portion of care, anxiety, and, let us hope, of honesty, to prevent the Roman States from becoming once again the appanage of a few superannuated Cardinals. Their intention is stated to be the restoration of the Pope as a spiritual sovereign alone; and the establishment of secular institutions in accordance with the known wishes of the Romans, and the spirit of modern and civilized Europe. It is to be hoped that the reality will not belie the anticipation. They owe the Romans a good turn now, having done them so bad a one in the siege and occupation of their city.

PUBLIC opinion in England is unanimous in condemnation of Slavery, considered as the "domestic institution" of the United States; and in abhorrence of the odious slave trade, as carried on for the benefit of Cubans, Brazilians, and others. There is none to defend either: and Englishmen of all classes look with pardonable pride upon the munificent act by which this country gave freedom to the slave in every part of her dominions, and compensated the West India planters in the sum of twenty millions of sterling money, for the abolition of their right of property in the flesh of their fellow-men. But while opinions are agreed upon these points, they differ very widely as to the policy, and even the humanity, of the steps we have subsequently taken to prevent the abominable traffic on the part of other nations. At a great expense, we have maintained for many years a squadron on the coast of Africa, with the noble purpose of preventing the slave trade. If we had succeeded, or could succeed, in this object, no price would be too high, in the estimation of the country, to pay for so truly humane and glorious a result. But what is the fact? We shall not state any opinions of our own upon the subject, but recommend for the consideration of those who urge the necessity of maintaining or even increasing our squadron upon the African coast, the evidence given by the commander of that squadron before the Select Committee on the Slave Trade. Admiral Sir Charles Hotham held the command from October, 1846, to March in the present year; and, from his evidence, which has just been published by order of Parliament, we select the following facts. Sir Charles states with regret, but very clearly and positively, that he failed in carrying out the object of the expedition, not from any want of will, but from the sheer impossibility of guarding the whole western coast of Africa. Of the 2195 miles of coast, only about 100, according to his authority, admit of a practicable blockade. As soon as the traffic is stopped at one point it is transferred to another. The briskness or slackness of the trade is, he says, "entirely dependent on the commercial demand for slaves, and has little or no connexion with the squadron; and the Brazilians, in spite of the vigilance and activity of our cruisers, have always had the number of slaves they required." The number of captures made by our cruisers is not, according to Sir Charles, so much as one in three of the vessels employed in the traffic. The world has rung with the horrors and atrocities of the middle passage—horrors and atrocities resorted to by the slavers for the sole purpose of the close stowage of their living cargo, so essential to the purpose of outsailing our cruisers. We capture less than one slave-vessel out of three; and, in consequence of our pursuit or proximity, the human beings on board of them all are packed in small and pestilential holds, and suffer agonies which no tongue or pen can adequately describe—although the most eloquent pens and tongues of our country have over and over again attempted the task of conveying to our imaginations the accumulated horrors of the scene. Thousands upon thousands of unfortunate slaves perish in these vessels before they reach Brazil; and yet "Brazil has always the number of slaves that she requires!" It is evident, therefore, that our expensive squadron does not prevent the traffic; and that, with the best of motives and intentions on our part, we increase the miseries of the slaves, and the recklessness and ferocity of those who make a profit by them. Under these circumstances, the country, though preserving all its abhorrence of the traffic and of those engaged in it, will ask the question, whether it can afford to pay for a squadron, or for a series of squadrons, that shall blockade not merely one hundred miles of coast, but the whole coast of Africa? If this be decided in the negative, the next question to be asked will be, whether it is humane to maintain a partial blockade, at great cost, and with, no other result than increased cruelty and wickedness in those who carry on the traffic in spite of the utmost exertions we can make to put it down, or whether we shall resort to other means for the suppression of the trade? To those who have not yet made up their minds on the subject we recommend the earnest perusal of the whole of Sir Charles Hotham's evidence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

At a meeting of the graduates of divinity, on Saturday, July 7th, the Rev. G. Faussett, D.D., was re-elected Margaret Professor of Divinity. The Rev. C. H. Lowry, of Queen's College, has been elected Fellow of the Society.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the meeting of the above society for the present month, the Foreign Translation Committee stated that a duodecimo edition of Luther's German Bible, a French version of the Old Testament, an Italian New Testament, the Book of Common Prayer in French and Portuguese and in the Danish language, were completed. The Scriptures and Liturgy were in the course of translation into Arabic. A thousand pounds were given for a college in the new diocese of Prince Rupert's Land, and the same sum for a similar object in Hong Kong.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. J. A. Birmingham, late Curate of Stepney, Middlesex, to the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of St. Coleman, Kilmacduagh, Ireland. Rev. G. Currey, of Isleworth, to be preacher at the Charter-house. Rev. S. N. Micklethwayte, to the Vicarage of Hickling, Norfolk. Rev. C. T. Davies, to the Rectory of Eaton, Peterborough. Rev. W. Glover, to the senior Curacy of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Rev. E. T. Smith, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Paul's, Norwich. Rev. E. Hill, to the Rectory of Sheering, Essex. Rev. E. Elton, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wheatley, Oxford. Rev. J. H. Musket, to the Sundry Curacies of Winthorpe and Ubbeston, Suffolk. Rev. R. Scholefield, to the Perpetual Curacies of Rymansstone and Southburgh, Norfolk.

VACANT PREFERRMENTS.—The Rectory of Woodford, Dorset, £234; Patron, C. H. Sturt. The Vicarage of Fingringhoe, Essex, £140; patron, Rev. J. M. Leir. Perpetual curacy of Tincleton, Dorset, £292, with residence; patron, C. H. Sturt, Esq.

NEW CHURCHES.—The foundation-stone of a new church in the parish of Drigg, Cumberland, was laid by S. Istor, Esq., of Istor Hall.—The Bishop of Manchester laid the foundation-stone of a new church for the district parish of Friesland, lately part of the parishes of Mottram, Cheshire, and Saddleworth, Yorkshire. The whole of the expense, besides giving the ground and endowing the church with the yearly revenue of £120, has been defrayed by the Messrs. Whitehead, who have large manufactories near the place. They have also given a parsonage-house, two schools, and a residence for the master. The sum to be expended, independent of the endowment, amounts to £5800.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection from their parishioners.—Rev. J. W. Walker, curate of Long Benton; Rev. S. Robins, curate of St. Mary's, Weymouth; Rev. W. Carr, of Sutton, Macclesfield; Rev. H. A. Barratt, curate of St. Clement's, Hastings, from the young shopmen of Hastings; Rev. T. Nunn, of Godhurst, Kent.

CONSECRATION.—The new church at King Sterndale was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, on Thursday last, the 12th instant.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses, have enjoyed uninterrupted retirement during the past week in the Isle of Wight.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel arrived at Osborne on Saturday, on a visit to the Queen, and remained the guests of her Majesty until Tuesday morning. There have been no other additions to the Royal circle.

On Sunday, the Court attended divine service in Whippinham Church, where the Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Seymour, Esq., quitted the island, crossed to Gosport in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and proceeded to Winchester, to see the cathedral and college at that city. His Royal Highness during the day presented new colours to the 13th Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the barrack-ground.

The Queen and the Prince and the Royal children have taken their accustomed riding and walking exercise during the week.

The Countess of Desart has relieved the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

## GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner-party on Monday last, at Cambridge House. The company consisted of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marchioness of Albury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Wiltshire, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady Alford, Lord Elphinstone, Lord and Lady F. Gordon, Lady Burton, and the Earl of Mansfield.

The Duchess of Cambridge afterwards gave a ball, which was numerously attended by the principal Nobility. Her Royal Highness received her distinguished visitors in the principal drawing-room. The other drawing-rooms and the rest of the state saloons were opened for the reception, and, together with the grand staircase and the inner hall, were most tastefully decorated with flowering shrubs and plants.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray, arrived at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock.

At eleven o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Hereditary Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince George, and the Princess Mary, followed by the assembled guests, entered the ball-room, which was brilliantly lit by three magnificent crystal lustres. Herr Strauss and his orchestra were in attendance in this room. A quadrille was then formed, and dancing commenced.

At twelve o'clock a sumptuous supper was served in the state dining-room.

The Duchess of Gloucester took her departure about one o'clock on Tuesday morning. His Serene Highness Prince Edward remained until the close of the ball, which was kept up until four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a cotillion was danced as a finale; Herr Strauss and his orchestra introducing the "Wanderers" and "Farewell" waltzes, and the "Alice" and "Kathinka" polkas. The company took their departure at half-past four o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has left town, on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne.

The Prince and Princess Doria Pamphili, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, have left town for Alton Towers.

Madame de Chrapowitzky (née Princess Scherbatoff), accompanied by her sister, the Princess Scherbatoff, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from Paris.

The Queen of the Belgians and the Countess de Neilly arrived in town on Wednesday morning from St. Leonard's, and a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and part of a *déjeuner* with her Royal Highness, at her residence, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk were honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince George, and a distinguished circle last evening, at a grand banquet given by their Graces, at Norfolk House. The Duchess had afterwards an evening party to meet her illustrious guests. The marriage of the Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard with Lord Foley is fixed to take place on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford gave her second *fête champêtre* on Thursday, at Bedford Lodge, Campden-hill. Her Grace was again honoured with the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince George, and about 600 leading members of the aristocracy.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at his marine residence in Kemp Town, from Chatsworth.

The Marchioness de Villa Franca (Duchess de Medina Sidonia), who has just returned to Madrid, was received, on her arrival in that city, with bands of music, and immediately visited by the principal personages in the Spanish capital.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have left London for their marine residence, the Pavilion, Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

Lady John Russell was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday night. The Countess of Minto arrived in town on Tuesday, and, on Wednesday morning, went to Lord John Russell's residence in Richmond Park.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the newly-accredited Ambassador, in the room of Admiral de Cécille, arrived at Hereford House (the French Embassy) on Tuesday forenoon, from Paris, and at the earliest opportunity will present his credentials to the Queen.

**MATRIMONIAL SPECULATIONS.**—We are assured that M. Thiers arrived in London yesterday; and it is added that the object of his visit is to open negotiations for a matrimonial treaty between the President of the French Republic and Madame la Duchesse d'Orléans. We have not heard in what way it is proposed to settle the question of precedence between the Comte de Paris and the possible issue of the proposed marriage; but this point, doubtless, has not escaped the penetrating mind of M. Thiers.—*Post of Thursday.*

Richard Blanshard, Esq., is named as the first Governor of Vancouver's Island.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE CAXTON TESTIMONIAL.**—On Monday evening a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Caxton was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; Mr. B. Botfield, M.P., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Milman read the report, from which it appeared that the total amount of subscriptions up to that time had been £450, of which £240 had been paid. The expenditure had been £62. The rapid succession of events, which during the last two years had exercised a depressing influence upon the commerce and public enterprise of the country, had of course withheld many subscriptions from this fund, although an appeal had been made to the heads of the printing and publishing business. The report was received and adopted, and, upon the motion of Mr. Clowes, seconded by Mr. Amyot, a resolution was agreed to authorising the expenditure of further sums in collecting subscriptions, the result to be reported at a meeting in the spring of 1850.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Charles Herberden, Esq., in the chair. Some routine business having transpired, it was stated that the Rev. R. Bickersteth, M.A., had signified his intention of advocating the cause of the institution from the pulpit of St. Clement Danes Church; and a hope was expressed that the result of the reverend gentleman's discourse would be of that encouraging nature so needed to maintain and extend the benefits of the charity. From the tenth annual report of the hospital, it appears that the number of patients annually treated average 20,000.

**PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.**—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, for the purpose of forming a Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association for that district. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. W. Masters. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting having been passed, the formation of a local association was agreed on.

**ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.**—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Brother Wright in the chair. The Secretary read the negotiations relative to the proposed amalgamation with the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund under one common title, which matter would ere long probably be brought before the craft generally. A site for the new asylum had been selected on Croydon Common, and although there had been some difficulties relative to the drainage, the building was rapidly proceeding. The financial report, though imperfect, from the illness of the treasurer, showed that, with a previous balance of £71 8s. 11d., dividends, profits of ball, donations, &c., the receipts were £893 1s. 8d., and the payments, including £357 16s. 3d., for the purchase of land at Croydon, were £522 0s. 1d.

**ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.**—On Tuesday evening, a special meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of the committee specially appointed to consider the constitution and government of the charity. The report stated that the executive power was vested in a committee of governors, which, as a vacillating body, it looked upon as a form of government unsuited to the extended operations of the institution, and recommended the application to Government for a charter of incorporation. In respect of the funds, it was stated that they exhibited an annual income of £1049 15s. 6d. The report went on to say that, in 1846, the then secretary absconded with £146, and it advised the formation of a medical committee. The committee urged numerous reasons for the adoption of the latter proposition. A warm discussion ensued, and a scene of the most stormy character ended in the moving of an amendment, which was carried by a large majority, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.**—The fifth annual meeting of this Society took place on Thursday, the 12th inst., at Willis's Rooms, St. James', Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman said, though at this late period of the season they

could not expect a very full meeting, still the committee thought it advisable to hold it, in order that the affairs of this Society should be made public. During the period which had intervened since last meeting, they had not been idle; they had completed the new Model Houses, one to accommodate between fifty and sixty unmarried women, and the other capable of containing fifty families. His Lordship contended that the principal evils resulted from the overcrowded state of the habitations of the poor, not only bodily but spiritually. His Lordship read letters of regret, on account of their absence today, from several of the nobility and gentry. The secretary (Mr. Wood) read a very long report, which entered into all the details of this Society since its commencement. It stated that all the works hitherto completed had cost £23,000; out of this £13,000 had been raised by contributions, and the remainder had been borrowed on the security of their property. The balance now in their favour was £572 6s. 8d. The report was received with considerable applause. A series of resolutions were carried, to the effect that the report be received and circulated; that the present defective state of the dwellings of the poor is one of the chief obstacles to their moral and social amelioration, and that efforts be made by this Society to improve the dwellings of the labouring classes. A vote of thanks to the noble chairman closed the proceedings of the day.

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday the ordinary general meeting of the governors of this Society was held at the rooms, Trafalgar-square; B. Hawes, Esq., in the chair. The following persons were recommended by the committee for the silver medal:—H. Laughlin, who saved Captain E. Stanley, R.N. Master Harcourt Carter, aged fifteen, who saved two other boys. Mr. C. E. Farrant, who jumped into the sea near Valparaiso and saved a marine. Lieutenant S. Osborne, who saved a seaman. J. Dickenson, who saved two men from shipwreck. Thomas Carne, a miner, who saved the lives of nine out of thirteen other persons who were upset in a boat. In addition to the silver medal, the court awarded this person £5 for his intrepid conduct. Lieut. O. L. Jones, R.N., who saved a seaman. Master F. G. Powell, who saved the life of Thomas Sangster, a fellow collegian, at Winchester. E. Gerrard, a Frenchman, who saved the master and crew of the vessel *Thistle*. William Cheesman, who saved the lives of the Rev. G. Powell and Mr. McDouall. William Wright, who went into a well 130 feet deep to save the life of a person who fell into it. The court sanctioned the recommendations of the committee. Since December last there were 61 general cases, and 14 attempts at suicide. 79 had been successfully treated. In Hyde-park there were 15 cases, of which 14 had been successfully treated, and two attempts at suicide. The balance in hand at the last audit was £150 9s. 5d. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

**NEW CHURCH IN ST. PANCRA.**—On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to afford additional accommodation to the inhabitants of Christ Church, St. Pancras, took place, the site of the proposed new building being about the centre of Munster-street, Regent's-park. The building is intended to provide accommodation for about 1500 persons, and is expected to be completed in about twelve months.

**SWIMMING MATCH.**—The match between Walker and Kettle, to swim from London-bridge to Greenwich for £30, came off on Tuesday morning. The start took place at half-past 6. Both men appeared in excellent condition; but the superiority of Walker as a swimmer soon became evident, for he took the lead at once, and continued to gain on his opponent till full a quarter of a mile ahead, which position he maintained to the finish, beating his opponent easily by about 6 minutes. The match was accomplished in 1 hour 6 minutes.

**HEAT OF THE WEATHER.**—In the early part of the week the heat was excessive. At the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, Hyde-park, the thermometer stood on Monday, at noon, in the shade, at 86 degrees of Fahrenheit; exposed to the sun, it rose to 120 in fifteen minutes. A poor woman named Barlow, working in a hay-field at Hampstead, overpowered by the intense heat, fell down speechless, was carried home in strong convulsions, and is not expected to survive. During the day two omnibus horses dropped down dead near Trafalgar-square.

**FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.**—On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. C. Cochran, a corn and seed merchant, in the New Cut, Lambeth. The inmates, on being aroused, found the flames ascending the staircase so fiercely as to prevent their descending, and they were at length obliged to jump upon a leaden roof over one of the stores filled with hay and straw. Two police officers having got a short ladder, held it out at arm's length in the form of a bridge, over which the parties passed into the house adjoining. The fire was not extinguished until the whole of the furniture and stock in trade were destroyed. A short time previous, a fire broke out at No. 47, Edmund-street, Camberwell, belonging to Mr. Hopkins. The Brigade and West of England engines quickly attended, but the fire was not extinguished until the house in which it originated was partially destroyed and the one adjoining injured. On Wednesday evening, about five o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises in the joint occupation of Mr. Silverton, a fancy cabinet-maker, and Mr. Taylor, a trimming manufacturer, in Anne-street, Bethnal-green-road. Several engines promptly attended, but the fire was not got under until property roughly estimated in value at £400 to £500 had been destroyed.

**CORNER'S INQUEST.**—ROMANTIC STORY.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Payne went into an inquiry at St. John's, Horsleydown, on the body of Mary Metter, aged twenty-eight, who came to her death under the following circumstances:—The deceased and her sister, Reba Metter, were natives of Bretz, in Prussia, and neither could speak a word of English. The former was about to be married to a young man of her own village, but he broke off the acquaintance and made proposals to another. This had such an effect on the deceased, that she induced her sister to enter into a plan to leave the place for ever and go to their brother, who is said to be living at Birmingham. Accordingly they collected what money they could, and took their passage by wagon to Hamburg, a distance of 76 miles. They then embarked on board the *Wilberforce* steamer on Saturday morning last, at three o'clock. On the same night Mary Metter was taken very ill. On Monday she was not better, and having walked the deck was obliged to be taken below again, where she remained until the arrival of the vessel in London, when she was seen by the assistant of Mr. Mishin, of Horsleydown, who gave her brandy and other stimulants, but she never rallied, and died the same night. The two sisters, it was said, partook of a piece of salt herring at Hamburg and had a sup of broth; beyond this they had no food for the voyage except a few oranges; but Mrs. Meeson, the stewardess, seeing the helpless state of the two poor foreigners, gave them some wine and arrowroot, and the passengers made a subscription of 25s., which the boatmen on the river had cheated the surviving sister of, and she was left helpless and friendless in London. Mr. Hill, the assistant of Mr. Mishin, did not attribute the death to cholera, but exhaustion arising from retching on an empty stomach occasioned by sea-sickness.

**THE CHOLERA IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.**—On Monday, Mr. Bedford held four more inquests in the Millbank Prison, on the bodies of convicts who had died there. A verdict of "Death from Asiatic cholera" having been returned in the case of one of the deceased, the coroner, addressing Dr. Baly, observed that this was the fourth time within 10 days he had been called on to hold four inquests on each day; could nothing be done to better the state of the prison and the prisoners? Dr. Baly replied that the fault was not with those who had the superintendence of the prison; for the fact was that prisoners were brought in in every state of disease, and they were then kept until they were well before being sent away.—The Coroner: Then the average of deaths is to be placed to that cause?—Dr. Baly said it entirely arose from the present system of removal of convicts; the great mortality used to be at Woolwich, but all the convicts were now sent to Millbank Prison.—The Coroner: Has anything been done in consequence of the late inquests on four persons who died of cholera in its worst form?—Dr. Baly observed that since then a communication had taken place with the Commissioners of Sewers, who had flushed the place, and the open sewer was directed to be covered.—There are now five cases of cholera in the prison, four of which are said to be very trifling. The three other inquests were deaths from pulmonary consumption and erysipelas.

**PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.**—Mr. W. Baker held six inquests on Tuesday, in various parts of his district, on the bodies of persons who died from Asiatic cholera, and verdicts to that effect were returned in every case. It appeared that the deceased, without an exception, had been living when attacked by the disease in districts where the drainage was bad.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 7.**—The births registered were 1277. The number of deaths was 1070; the weekly average for the summer quarter (which commences with the present month) of five previous years is 1008: this return, therefore, shows an excess of 62. The whole mortality is also rather high, as compared with the numbers returned from week to week during the last two months. There is an obvious increase in deaths caused by zymotic or epidemic diseases, with a decrease, though not to an equal extent, in those produced by affections of the respiratory organs. In the former class, during the last three weeks, the deaths have been progressively 277, 349, and 393; in the latter, the numbers in the same weeks were respectively 119, 105, and 87. Hooping-cough numbers 47, or double the usual amount of fatal cases. Diarrhoea increases a little; but the deaths from it, which last week were 46, have not reached the average of the season, which is 76; for in previous years, chiefly in a more advanced part of the quarter, this complaint has carried off many children of tender age. In the corresponding week of 1846 the deaths from diarrhoea were 70. Two cases are reported of children who died, one of diarrhoea, another of hydrocephalus, at No. 3, Linney-court, Museum-street, where the back of the house has no windows, and the smell from drains and other nuisances in front is extremely offensive. The average at this season from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, and in last week 152; viz. 94 of males, and 58 of females. Of the 152 victims of this disease, 19 were under 5 years of age, 30 at 5 and under 15 years of age, 38 between 15 and 60 years, and 13 at 60 and upwards. The ages of two are not returned. It is worthy of observation that not more than 14 deaths from cholera last week occurred in the west and northern districts, though the population which they comprise is about a third of the whole. On the south side of the Thames there were 93; and in this region the districts of Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Bermondsey are fatally distinguished. Other epidemics differ, at present, not much from the average. A young man died of "want" in Camden Town; and an infant of "exposure" to the night air died from "paralysis from working in a lead-factory, after an illness of 13 weeks." Mr. Butterfield, the registrar of Islington East, has recorded what he describes as "a curious fact," but without stating his authority, that women employed in this manufacture last much longer than men.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.79. On Saturday, when the temperature was highest, the thermometer reached 82.1 deg. in the shade, and 103.5 deg. in the sun. The mean temperature, which for the week was 62.7 deg., was higher than the average on five days, and on Saturday exceeded the average by 9.2 deg.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Friday morning week, as the *Little Western* steam-packet, now running between Ramsgate and London, was rounding the Ness Buoy, the foremast, with the sails set, snapped clean asunder, in a sudden gust of wind, when the yard falling on deck, killed a woman of the name of Lavetchnell, belonging to Bethel Asylum, Camberwell, and fractured the head of a young girl named Gail, living in Augusta-terrace, Ramsgate, besides wounding several other passengers.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) of Sunday records the fall of an aërolite of five kilogrammes in weight, at Triguères near Montargis, in the close of a violent storm. It was composed of crystal, sulphur, and a substance resembling plaster.

The number of persons convicted in England and Wales, under the act of Charles II., commonly called the "Lord's Day Act," in the year 1848, amounted to 151. The offences consisted of "driving cattle through the streets to the terror of church-goers;" "playing at unlawful games during Divine service;" "exercising their worldly calling;" "travelling with a wagon;" "driving lime-carts;" "driving asses and mules laden with coal;" and "workin on railways."

The sum remaining to be raised on the 30th of June last, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1847 and 1848, amounts to £1,169,068.

His Excellency Mr. Clemson, United States minister at the Court of Brussels, accompanied by his family, embarked, on Sunday morning last on board the steamer *Antwerpen*, Captain Jackson, on his return to Belgium.

The deliveries of tea from the London warehouses last week were 573,009lb., being a fair average.

The Board of Customs being of opinion that the quantities of tobacco and spirits allowed under the present regulations to be shipped from the bonded warehouses for stores on board vessels proceeding to foreign parts are disproportionate to the present requirements of the crews and passengers, have issued orders that the quantities now allowed as the maximum be reduced to one half.

Mr. Baron Platt has been obliged to postpone the Glamorganshire assizes from the 11th inst. till the 13th of August next, on account of the cholera at Cardiff.

A supplementary mail to the United States will in future be made up and forwarded to and from Southampton by the United States contract packets *Hermann* and *Washington*.

The Mayor of Hull has headed the subscription list in aid of the unemployed poor of that port with a donation of £50. Messrs. Pease and Liddells have given £25, and Messrs. Smith Brothers a like sum. The whole of the donations hitherto, however, amount to little more than £150, a sum altogether inadequate to afford any sensible relief to the existing distress.

In making an excavation in the Market-place, near the Antwerp Hotel, Dover, a considerable quantity of human remains were recently found, and at a depth of several feet below the surface of the garden a chalk coffin was dug up. It is of the rudest formation, and evidently one of the earliest construction used for interment. Its age is probably from 800 to 1000 years. The bones which it contained—those of an infant—were many of them perfect.

On Tuesday last Mr. Grassie, preventive officer, Loch Carron, Invernesshire, and the crew attached to the Loch Carron station, discovered an extensive illicit distillery on the estate of Gairloch, containing all the appurtenances and utensils requisite for carrying on illicit distillation on an unusually large scale. Appearances indicated that this work had been in existence for several years.

The total number of visitors admitted free of charge to the State apartments at Hampton Court in 1847, was 162,031; and in 1848, 150,321. To Windsor Castle, in 1847, 26,970; in 1848, 26,897. To Kew Gardens, in 1847, 54,282; and in 1848, 91,708.

The total amount received by Greenwich Hospital on account of the institution, as freight money for the conveyance of treasure since July, 1819, was £347,863 7s. 1d. As Greenwich Hospital receives one fourth of all freight moneys, the sum received by naval officers within the same period (from the 12th of July, 1819, to 6th of June, 1849) must have been £1,042,990 1s. 3d.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Limerick Docks, on Friday (last week), was attended with great pomp. A vast concourse of all classes was present, and the company were addressed appropriately by Mr. Griffith, the eminent engineer, and by the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Ryan. The docks will be 800 feet long, 400 broad, and 16½ deep at low water.

During Sunday last, according to the returns made by individuals stationed for that particular purpose at the different steamboat piers between Chelsea and London-bridge, it was ascertained that 324,000 persons landed and embarked from the steam-vessels plying between those places.

A commission de *lunatico inquirendo* has been held to determine the state of mind of John Bell, Esq., the member for Thirsk, and brother to the member for South Northumberland. The jury has given as their verdict, "Mr. Bell is of unsound mind, and has been so since the 1st of June last."

Mr. T. H. Fendall is appointed a Queen's Messenger on Foreign Service, in place of Mr. Fricker, deceased. Mr. Fendall owes his appointment entirely, we understand, to the strong recommendation of the late Mr. Robert Vernon, the munificent founder of the gallery of native art.

The Emperor of Morocco having solicited from the English Government the means of conveying two of his sons and suite to Mecca, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Mussulmans' prophet, the Admiralty have acceded to his request, and have commissioned the *Grouler* steam-sloop, at Devonport, for the purpose. She will leave England by the 26th inst., for Tangier, to embark the Princes of Morocco, and, after she has conveyed them to Mecca, and back again to Morocco, will join Sir W. Parker's squadron for permanent service in the Mediterranean.

A return moved for by Mr. Hume states the actual decrease of charge of the public debt between 1828 and 1849, at £672,404. The deceased charge of the long annuities, life annuities, and annuities for terms of years, is £163,984.

The increase of trade and the growing importance of the French port of Havre may be inferred from the published custom-house revenue returns of that port, which amounted, for the month of June this year, on imports, to 2,353,172 francs, against 1,115,694 francs for the same month last year; and on exports, to 22,936 francs for the month of June this year, against 9560 francs for the same month last year: showing an increase of more than 100 per cent. in both departments of the customs revenue of the flourishing port of Havre.

A serious accident happened in the Parliamentary train of the South-Western Railway which left the Waterloo-bridge station on Saturday morning, at twenty minutes past eight, in consequence of one of the explosive signals, which the guard had with him in the passengers' luggage van, having caught fire, exploded, and caused the other signals to explode. The luggage was set on fire, and a considerable portion of it was destroyed. Fortunately, the train was near the Andover-road station; and as soon as it reached, assistance was procured, and the fire was extinguished.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, has appointed R. C. Kirby, Esq., to be Chief Examiner of Army Accounts, in succession to Edward Marshall, Esq., who has retired.

The ballot adopted on the suggestion of Sir Joshua Walsley, the member for Bolton, to ascertain the opinions of the operative spinners relative to an alteration of the hours of labour from ten to eleven, has been concluded. There are in the borough 838 spinners, and the voting was—For ten hours, 822; for eleven hours, 5; the remainder would not vote.

The Admiralty have issued strict injunctions to the respective commanders-in-chief at the home ports, that a medical officer shall visit each ship in ordinary at least once during the day, whether his services be required on board or not.

The salmon fishing in Scotland during the present season has been hitherto more productive than for a considerable number of years. It was prosecuted successfully in the early part of the season, and, although for a month or two it fell away, it has during the last few weeks regained its previous prosperity.

Reports from the moors continue favourable. In the south of Scotland, we observe, from the *Dumfries Courier*, grouse are plentiful, as also partridges and hares. The season altogether bids fair to be a superior one for the sports of the field.

On Tuesday, at the Court of Aldermen, the Town Clerk read a letter from Mr. Peto, who was returned as one of the Sheriffs of London, together with Mr. Nicoll, Sheriff of Middlesex, at the last election, expressing the intention of the former not to serve, and assigning as one of his reasons the necessity of performing his parliamentary duties. The Court came to the determination that a new election for the office of sheriff should take place, and the latter of Mr. Peto was referred to the committee of privileges.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have awarded to Mr. J. C. Morton, of Whitfield Farm, in the county of Gloucester, the prize of fifty sovereigns, for an account of the best method of increasing the existing supply of animal food.

By a return lately made to the House of Commons, it appears there have been 590 clergymen appointed since the passing of the act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 106, called the Pluralities Act, to hold two or more benefices. Two livings held by one clergyman in the diocese of St. Asaph in this return are worth £2114 1s. 2d., and the united population of the said benefices 3062; some of the other benefices are of considerable value.

The late Dean of Carlisle having given to the University of Oxford £1000 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, the interest to be applied for "an English Poem on a sacred subject," to be awarded every three years, and the same having been accepted by the Convocation of February 15, 1848, the following is the subject for 1851—"St. Paul at Athens."

The advantages of irresponsible Government are well shown in the following authenticated circumstances. A French lady at present in Paris, whose daughter is in Russia, very ill, wishes to set out immediately for that country, to bring her home; but the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* refuses to give a *visa* for her passport without the express permission of the Emperor; and she is obliged to wait in Paris until an answer can be received from the Emperor to the application of his *Chargé d'Affaires*.

A couple of woodcocks were on Thursday the 28th ult. flushed in the woods of Castle-Howard by Mr. William Campbell, gamekeeper, who brought down one of them.





a French Camp, outside the Walls.  
 b Roman Troops firing on  
 c Villa Sclafra Barberini, occupied by the French.

d The Beach.  
 e Roman Entrenchment.  
 f Roman Battery, at San Pietro in Montorio,

g Porta San Pancrazio.  
 h Villa Gerard.  
 Point occupied by the French.

i Villa Corsini, outside the Walls, occupied by the French.  
 \* From this point the Artist is sketching his Large View of Rome,  
 for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ROME.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS.





ONE OF GARIBALDI'S LANCERS CARRYING A DISPATCH.

## THE FRENCH AT ROME.

THESE are the four scenes referred to in our artist's letter, in last week's Number of our Journal.

Upon the front page is portrayed a group of Garibaldi's men: we say portrayed, because they are actual sketches of particular individuals. This Engraving, and the illustration upon page 25, bear out the artist's assertion, that they are "wonderfully picturesque fellows," and "all more or less portraits."

In the scene of the Roman Battery at Monte Testaccio, we have San Paolo in the left hand distance; a French battery in the centre; the French camp and battery to the right; and to the extreme right, the Villa Sciarra Barberini

whilst the foreground is occupied by the Roman battery at Monte Testaccio, showing the barricade formed of sacks of earth, &c.

The whole-page illustration is thus referred to in our Artist's letter:—

"June 24.—The large Sketch is a view from the top of a house. The French had entered by the breach during last night. The wall is tremendously battered the whole way from the Villa Sciarra to the Porta San Pancrazia. The French have made no fresh attack since that at the breach; they have possession of it, however, and are fortifying it; they will, perhaps, make a decisive attack to-night or to-morrow. Last night they threw an immense number of shells into the town."

The main points in this general view are denoted by figures of reference. At

the star, our Artist says:—"From this point I am making my view of Rome you will not be surprised at my leaving off."

To show the peril of sketching in the city, he says:—"A friend went yesterday to sketch a battery for me, and was taken on suspicion of being a French spy; he did not even begin to sketch, but had a book under his arm; he was taken to head-quarters by the guard."

Our correspondent adds that the state of Rome has been much misrepresented. He says:—"Order is kept in a miraculous manner, considering the circumstances. The Italians have fought splendidly. The first day of the siege I and two friends walked up towards the Porta San Pancrazia. There was a fearful row of cannon and musketry. As we got nearer, we met



ROMAN BATTERY AT MONTE TESTACCIO.



lots of poor fellows brought away wounded—it was a sickening sight. I saw one poor soldier who died as he was being carried along. We went on; it was an exciting scene. Troops were in readiness to march out, with ammunition-waggon, artillery, aides-de-camp, &c. About 200 yards from the gate we were stopped by a sentinel, so we sat down: in a little while we were about to return home, when we met some Deputies whom we knew, and they took us up to the gate. We now got upon the walls, and from thence we saw the fighting outside. In every house, behind every bit of wall, were to be seen soldiers firing right and left. A large villa was occupied by the French; they were firing from the windows. Close to us was a howitzer, which was playing upon them. A tremendous bang!—and away went the shot into the house—a fearful cloud of dust—and then we saw a large hole right through it. Now and then a ball came whistling over our heads. We remained there about twenty minutes, and then came home.

We annex the details of the capitulation of the city:—  
The assault (that on bastion No. 8) which led to the surrender of the city took place at two o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., after a violent cannonade which lasted all day, and which effected a practicable breach: it is described, both in General Oudinot's despatches and in private letters, as being one of the most furious and sanguinary combats in modern warfare. It was a hand-to-hand struggle, lasting little more than an hour, and was decided chiefly by the bayonet. General Oudinot in his despatch thus describes the affair:—

"At half-past two in the morning, the preliminary preparations having been executed, all the columns moved forward at the appointed signal (the firing of three guns). The first column, under the orders of Commandant Lefebvre, arrived at the summit of the breach, notwithstanding a sharp firing of musketry. Some works thrown up by the enemy during the night completely stopped the head of the column, which had great difficulty in surmounting the obstacle. The first noise of the attack brought to the breach nearly all the defenders of the bastion, but the cross fire in the narrow passage did not prevent our brave soldiers from reaching the level ground and advancing. At this moment Commandant Lefebvre, of the 53rd, received a wound and fell. He was immediately replaced by Commandant Rouzeau, of the 68th. Advantage was taken of our first success to enlarge the passage. Commandant Galbaud Dufort, of the Engineers, was struck by two balls whilst placing the first gabions to mask this dangerous passage. The column under the orders of Commandant Laforet was received with a sharp fire of musketry. The volunteers of the 32nd and the grenadiers of the 53rd carried, however, a large entrenchment, supported by the Aurelian wall, bayoneted the defenders, and contended against the crenelated houses, which incommoded our attacks. The carabinieri of the 22nd Light Infantry, the first to leave the trench, and who were commanded by M. Laforet in person, found the first two trenches of the enemy filled with men, who fired at them, but whom they bayoneted; then, passing over the entrenchment which barred the mouth of the bastion, they rushed to a battery of seven pieces of cannon, and took possession of it. These rapid and admirably-combined movements disengaged the column which had mounted by the breach; and the garrison of the bastion in vain defended itself round a small house. It was either entirely destroyed or captured. The bastion was taken, but daylight was beginning to appear. All the houses looking on the bastion were filled with the enemy, and they marched in force to retake their guns. The reserve was then engaged by Lieutenant-Colonel Espinasse; and the grenadiers of the 36th, under Captain Tierssonner, pressing the enemy vigorously, precipitated them at the point of the bayonet over the staircases and the escarpment. They then took the houses which command the gate of San Pancrazio. The officers of engineers then, taking advantage of the trenches of the enemy, placed the bastion in security. The different columns were led on with equal intelligence and energy by Lieutenant-Colonel Espinasse and the *chefs de bataillon* placed at the head of them. Our troops acted with vigour and enthusiasm which nothing could resist. They killed by the bayonet more than 400 men. Out of 126 prisoners who remained in our hands, there are 19 officers of different grades. Our loss, comparatively, has not been great: it amounts to nine killed, one of whom is an officer; 110 wounded, of whom 18 are officers."

Another account gives the number of French troops put *hors de combat* as 250, of whom 200 had received bayonet wounds. The attack was supported by two diversions made at remote and opposite quarters of the city walls. The inability of resistance having become obvious to all within the walls, measures were taken to surrender; and, while the Dictator (Mazzini) and his powerful adherents were occupied in rallying their soldiers behind the barricades, when a Committee of Public Safety were deliberating, the National Guard assembled. General Roselli caused the white flag to be hoisted, and the Constituent Assembly, under the pressure of the National Guard, authorised the Roman municipality to proceed to the French General and treat with him. It was then that Mazzini and Garibaldi quitted Rome. Colonel Manara had been killed, as well as the Negro who had always accompanied Garibaldi. The band of the latter was the one which had suffered most. They fought with desperation, because they knew that on the day when they should be driven from Rome they would lose everything. It was their prey which they defended. In order that they might the more readily rally and be recognised, they had clothed themselves in red from head to foot; for they felt in constant apprehension of a movement on the part of the National Guard, from whom they had taken almost all their muskets."

The following correspondence throws much light on the state of things within Rome prior to the surrender:—

"It appears that, as far back as the 30th of April, Armellini had recommended an arrangement to be come to with the French. Armellini is a Roman; Mazzini and Garibaldi, who are not Romans, and care little about the fate of the people, opposed with all their strength the opinion of Armellini, and succeeded in carrying out the idea of resistance. Armellini several times, during the continuance of hostilities, renewed his proposition to treat with the French, but always without avail; the portion of the Assembly and of the people by whom he was supported were either intimidated or thrown into prison. The chiefs of the National Guard and the body of officers were set aside, and the National Guard itself eventually disarmed, under the pretext of changing their muskets, which had percussion locks, for those of the army of Garibaldi, which had flint ones. During the last days of the siege, another of the *Triumvirs*, Saffi, united with Armellini in demanding the cessation of resistance, and, on the refusal of Mazzini, they gave in their resignations. Mazzini immediately afterwards convoked the people at the Campo Vaccino (ancient Forum). A certain number of the transvestines and the *lazzaroni* assembled. Mazzini came, followed by Garibaldi, Avezzana, Arcioni, and all the chiefs of the band collected at Rome. He harangued the crowd, telling them he had called on them to decide between his colleagues and himself, and asked them to make known their determination on the question of peace or war. The crowd declared for resistance. 'For resistance at any price?' asked Mazzini. The crowd unanimously exclaimed, 'For resistance at any price!' 'Take care,' replied Mazzini, 'and weigh your resolution well. The question is of resistance to the death, and without any thought of safety.' The most violent cries were raised of 'Resistance to the death!' At the same time there were shouts for Mazzini to be proclaimed Dictator. The dictatorial power was therefore placed in the hands of Mazzini during the continuance of the danger of the country. The first use which Mazzini made of this power was to throw his two colleagues of the *Triumvirate* into prison, as having moderate opinions. He instituted, at the same time, a company of 'guardians of public safety,' charged to second, or rather to watch, the Carabinieri, and to maintain public order. As to the National Guard, it was forbidden to assemble. The dictatorship of Mazzini lasted two days."

Rome completely surrendered at discretion, there being no conditions whatever accepted by the French Commander. The French troops entered on the 3rd in two columns: one, with General Oudinot and his staff at the head, by the Porta Portese; the other, with General Guesweller, by the Porta del Popolo and the Corso. They were well received. In the Corso, however, a group was assembled with a flag surmounted by a cap of liberty, and they shouted as if in defiance. The flag was cut down by the troops. Garibaldi, with from 3000 to 4000 men, left at one side as the French entered at the other. He was believed to have taken the road to Albano. It is said that no monument sustained any damage, except one church near the breach.

Another account, referring to Garibaldi, says that he had taken the road to Terracina, and traversed the kingdom of Naples to take refuge in the Abruzzi, where he proposed to carry on a guerilla warfare.

Within the city itself various measures of precaution were determined on; the clubs were to be shut up, the violent journals suppressed, the Constituent Assembly dissolved, the Roman troops discharged, strangers who had taken an active part in the late troubles expelled, a municipality elected, and military tribunals to judge crimes against persons and property established. The Phrygian cap had been removed from all public places, and Rome was declared in a state of siege.

The French General Rostolan had been appointed governor of the city, and Gen. Sauvan military commandant of the garrison. The Castle of St. Angelo was given up to the French troops at seven o'clock in the morning of the 5th. The *Triumvirs*, Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, it is said, had succeeded in embarking on board a British vessel, which had conveyed them to Malta. Mazzini had provided himself with a British passport, Avezzana with an American one.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

**MACNAMARA v. O'CONNOR.**—THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—This was an action tried before Lord Denman on Monday, at the suit of an attorney, against Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., to recover the sum of £101 odd, the balance alleged to be due to him on a bill of costs amounting to £316 odd. The bill of costs had been incurred for the defence of five Chartist prisoners who were tried at the Old Bailey in July, 1848. The prisoners were Messrs. Ernest Jones, Fassel, Sharp, Vernon, and Looney. The defendant put several pleas upon the record, but the substantial one was that the plaintiff had never been employed by the defendant in such a manner as to be entitled to look to him for payment; but, on the contrary, that the plaintiff had been given by the defendant clearly to understand that he was to look to the funds of a committee of Chartists, called the "Defence Committee," which had been formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions towards defraying the expense of defending the Chartist prisoners. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £101 17s. 6d. The foreman said the Jury had had great difficulty in coming to a verdict, on account of the plaintiff not having properly ascertained who was his employer.

"The *Nation*, new series, No. 7," edited by Mr. Gavan Duffy, is advertised to appear in Dublin on Saturday, the 25th of August.

## MUSIC.

### THE FESTIVALS.

There will be three Musical Festivals this autumn—the first at Liverpool, on the 27th of August; the second at Birmingham, on the 4th of September; and the last at Hereford, on the 11th of September. At each place the festival will last four days. No official programme of the Liverpool meeting has been yet issued, but we understand that Benedict is the conductor, and that there will be a band of 100 players, and a chorus of 200 singers. The "Messiah" of Handel, the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, and the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, will be executed at the morning performances in an entire form, besides selections from other sacred works. The vocalists are Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Jetty de Trefz, Mdlle. Corbani, Mdlle. Alboni, Miss Catherine Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Signori Mario, Bartolini, Polonini, Tagliacoco, Lablache, Herr Fischek, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, and Whitworth. The solo instrumentalists will be Vivier (horn), Flatti (violinello), Hallé (piano), and Bottesini (double bass). A ball, with Strauss's band, will terminate the meeting on Friday. The concerts will take place in the new Philharmonic Hall, which will be opened for the occasion.

The preliminary arrangements for the Birmingham meeting have been made. The artists who are already engaged are—Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Jetty de Trefz, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. De Meric, Signori Mario and Lablache, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Williams, and Machin. It is probable that the gifted Viardot, the most sublime exponent of sacred and classical music, will be added to the above list. The finest orchestra ever assembled in the world has been engaged for this festival, and particular pains have been taken in the selection of the Chorus. Mr. Costa is to be the Conductor at this great meeting. Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and "Elijah," Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," the "Pastorale" and C minor Symphonies of Beethoven, the A minor Symphony of Mendelssohn, the "Leonora," "William Tell," and "Ruy Blas" overtures, will be prominent features at this Festival.

We learn with great pleasure that the gatherings of the three choirs will not be discontinued; and that the Earl of Powis, Sir V. Cornwall, Bart.; Sir T. Hastings, Knt.; the Rev. Canon Musgrave, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, and the Rev. Arthur Clive, by undertaking the office of Stewards, have secured the Festival for this year at Hereford. Mr. G. Townshend Smith, the organist of the Cathedral, will conduct the performances; and Willy and Blagrove are to be the leaders of the band. The vocalists engaged are Madame Castellan, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Phillips, Machin, Lockey, Sims Reeves, and Hobbs.

**THE MUSICAL UNION.**—The eighth and last meeting of the fifth season took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. There was a numerous and fashionable company to listen to a classical scheme, commencing with Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, No. 2, Op. 12, and ending with Onslow's Quintet in D, No. 5. Signor Bottesini played a contra-basso solo on themes from the "Sonnambula;" and Hallé, Beethoven's Piano-forte Sonata in F minor, Op. 57. Salton, Deloffre, Hill, and Flatti were the executants in the quartet, and, with Bottesini, in the quintet. The Hungarian Vocalists sang two of their popular pieces. Mr. Ella, the director, by the exercise of tact and taste, has brought these interesting meetings to a most successful close; and we have no doubt that the season 1850 will be equally as favourable for the Musical Union, which has now become one of our most valuable institutions.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—Amongst the creditable items at the fourth and last Royal Academy Concert were a MS. overture, by Mr. Banister, a King's scholar; a *finale* to a MS. opera, composed by Thomas, entitled "Alfred;" and a part song, "Morning," by J. H. Nunn. Mr. Cousins played a movement of Viotti's violin concerto elegantly. Misses E. and H. Reeves, sisters of the celebrated tenor, distinguished themselves as vocalists.—Signora Garcia de Torres, a vocalist, and M. Demunck, the violinist, gave a *matinée*, on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—Mr. John Parry in the evening repeated his entertainment, at Willis's Rooms.—Mr. H. C. Cooper and Mr. T. W. Hancock, assisted by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Hill, Bennett, and Howell, had a performance of classical chamber music on Wednesday.—The fourth and last Concertina Concert of Mr. R. Blagrove took place on Thursday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms.—Madame Oury, the celebrated pianist, had a *matinée musicale* on Thursday, at the residence of the Countess of Lovelace.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was performed, for the 25th time, at the Grand Opera in Paris, on the 6th inst. The *furore* produced by the acting and singing of Madame Viardot surpassed every former occasion, and the floral shower at the end of the opera continued for some minutes. She arrived in London last Monday, to commence her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera.—Mdlle. de Lozano will give a concert on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—On the same morning Kotske, the violinist, will have a *matinée* at the residence of Mdlle. Dulcken.—On Wednesday a grand concert will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms by Sir H. R. Bishop. Independently of the strong claims he has on the public, as one of our most popular English composers, a programme will be presented of unusual attraction. In addition to the principal artists of the two Italian Opera Houses, the *élite* of our native talent will be heard, besides the most distinguished instrumentalists. Costa and Sir H. R. Bishop will conduct this very remarkable concert.—On Friday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, M. Jullien will give a *concert monstre*.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

The anticipations as to the success of Madame Sontag have been exceeded, on each of her three appearances—in *Linda*, on Saturday and Tuesday; and as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere di Sevigila," on Thursday. As an artist, the distinguishing characteristics of Madame Sontag are, that she possesses a real, pure, and unalloyed soprano of the highest possible register; likewise that she accomplishes her marvels of execution with perfect ease, and attains the noblest effects of dramatic feeling with the same absence of effort, and the same natural transition; so that there is no gusty utterance injurious to vocalization, no straining of the muscles or of the blood-vessels, so painfully observed in most other lyrical actresses. All by Madame Sontag is accomplished by the sudden poetry of art—noting by physical exertion or appeal to physical sympathy. It is fortunate Madame Sontag made her *début* in "Linda;" otherwise her gentle, but irresistible, sway as an exponent of real dramatic feeling would have been denied. "Linda" drags along its heavy lingering pathos, taxing the powers of interpretation of the vocalist through the whole of three acts; and thus were the dramatic powers of Madame Sontag fully tried and fully exemplified; and that recently fashionable hyper-dramatic style of singing, and of "tearing passion to tatters," to which so many admirable artists have succumbed, put to shame. But on Thursday it was proved that, in other respects, the inferior music of "Linda" (written by Donizetti to imitate and please the Germans), in a vocal point of view, fettered and cramped the powers of Madame Sontag. The "Barbiere" appeared as if it were written for her voice—the character as if it had been designed as a frame for her lineaments and form to appear in. In her *aria d'entrata*, the celebrated "Una voce poco fa," whilst she revelled in the most varied, intricate, chromatic, and scientific embellishments of the richest embroidery, her tones were so pure, so genial, and so great was the ease with which all was effected, that it appeared but the gushing forth in song of the pent-up joys of a young spinster who has just escaped rejoicing from her cage. We can but notice one more feat of this incomparable vocalist—this was her execution of Rhode's variation. The first portion, delivered in the chastest, severest style of vocal sentiment, preparing the contrast, and exhibiting practically the mastery that intonation and accent alone can exert over the audition and feelings of an audience. Then followed the same tune embroidered in the most exquisitely fantastic manner, without departing an instant in all the minute divisions of time—in the staccatos, the arpeggios, the gruppettes, the long-sustained notes, the cadenzas innumerable, both descending as well as ascending—from the ruling *motivo* of the variation. This appears to be the *ultima Thule* of vocal science and execution: such was its effect, that, from the moment it was given forth until the fall of the curtain, nothing but exclamations of surprise were heard, interrupted by outbursts of applause.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucresia Borgia," with Grisi, Angri, Mario, Marini, and Tamburini, was given for the sixth time on Saturday night last. On Tuesday, "Lucia" was performed, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Mario, Tagliacoco, and Tamburini. Miss Hayes and Mario were in excellent voice, and were recalled at the end of every act with the greatest enthusiasm. Mario's last scene was as splendidly acted as it was sung.

On Thursday night last, for the benefit of Grisi, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was repeated for the tenth time. The extraordinary success attending this wonderful work has created the greatest interest in the musical circles for the production of the famed composer's last masterpiece, "Le Prophète." This opera, which was first represented at the Théâtre de l'Opéra, in Paris, on the 16th of April last, had a run of twenty-five nights up to the 6th inst.; and, even in the midst of cholera and political troubles, never failed to draw immense houses.

The version about to be produced at the Royal Italian Opera will include Mdlle. Viardot, in her original part of *Fides*, the mother of *Jean de Leyden*. Miss Catherine Hayes will appear as *Berta*. Mario is to enact *Jean de Leyden*, sustained in Paris by Roger. The three chiefs of the revolt in Westphalia are to be played by Mel, Polonini, and Marini. Lavik, Soldi, Rommi, and Tagliacoco are included in the cast; and Mdlle. Corbani and Mdlle. Meric have consented to sing in the *finale* of the third act, in the Coronation Scene. As a spectacle, the "Prophète" in Paris surpassed every opera ever before produced at the Grand Opera; and it is to be brought out here, it is asserted, even on a grander scale.

### ST. JAMES'S.

The season of French plays draws to a conclusion. Last week, the Opéra Comique gave way to the Théâtre Vaudeville; the present has been devoted to a few amusing pieces of the kind, in which M. Arnal and Madame Doche have been amusing to receive the fugitive honours of a single evening. On Monday were presented the well-known vaudevilles of "Le Mari de la Dame de Chœurs," and "Monsieur et Madame Galochard;" these were succeeded on Wednesday by "Renaudin de Caen," "Un Monsieur et une Dame," and "Cabaret de Lustucru." The talents of M. Arnal and Madame Doche are unquestionable; but justice has not always been done to the subordinates. Madame Mancini merits some attention: as the *ancienne danseuse*, *Lolotte*, she was on Monday excellent; the dance into which she is taunted by *Aloquet* won a well-deserved encore. "La Mansarde du Crime," and "Le Bal du Grande Monde," are announced as the vaudevilles intended to conclude the season, which next week will positively terminate.

Mons. Arnal's benefit is fixed for Monday next, when he will appear in (for

the first time) the vaudeville of "Un Bal du Grande Monde," and (for the last time) in "Monsieur et Madame Galochard," and "La Mansarde du Crime."

Mdlle. Doche's benefit will take place on Wednesday, when she will appear in the vaudevilles of "L'Image, le Lion et le Rat" (by desire, and for the last time), "Ce que Femme veut," and "Le Mari de la Dame de Chœurs," being the last night but one of the season.

### HAYMARKET.

A new farce, in one act, by Mr. Buckstone, called "An Alarming Sacrifice," was successfully produced on Thursday. The hero is a linen-draper's assistant, who comes down to his late uncle's country villa to take possession of his property, and there meets with Susan Sweetapple (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), his uncle's late servant, who, insisting upon leaving his service and having her box examined, previously to her departure, gives occasion for the old gentleman's will in her favour to be found wrapped up in a dress which he had presented to her just before his illness. The fortunes of *Bob Ticker* (Mr. Buckstone) are thus changed; but still he has the remedy in his own hands, Susan being yet ignorant of the existence of the document. *Bob*, however, determines to make "an alarming sacrifice" and be honest. He is ultimately rewarded for his disinterested conduct, and shares the estate, of course, with Susan. The interest of the piece depends on its dialogue, which is of the smartest, and kept the audience in perpetual laughter.

### LYCEUM.

The English opera of "Guy Mannering" contains some beautiful compositions by Sir H. R. Bishop, amongst which may be cited the opening glee, "The Winds whistle cold," and the "Chough and Crow," in the gipsy scene, two works replete with poetic feeling which would alone immortalise the composer's name. Miss Cushman, on Wednesday night, appeared in this opera, in her well-known character of *Meg Merriles*, which she enacts with much energy and passion. Harley's *Dominie Sampson* is one of his best impersonations. The *Dandie Dimont* of Mr. H. Hall does not make us forget the late Emery, but it is a good conception spiritedly carried out. Mr. Charles Romer, the new tenor, who made his *début* as *Henry Bertram*, has a powerful voice, and, with more confidence and cultivation, he will be a welcome addition to the list of our native singers. Miss Lucy Bertram was nicely played and sung by Miss Fitzwilliam. Miss Cushman received an ovation at the close of the play.

### SURREY.

Under the direction of Miss Romer an operatic campaign commenced last Monday night, with Bellini's "Sonnambula." Miss Romer, Miss Poole, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Travers, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Delavante, and Mr. Weiss are the principal singers. Miss Poole has appeared in her popular part of *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento." Mr. Loder is the conductor. An English version of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be one of the earliest novelties.

### NEW STRAND.

Mr. Farren has presented his audience at this theatre with a version of the "Polichinelle," acted last season at the St. James's. Mr. Leigh Murray takes the part of *Julio*, a gentleman, it will be recollected, who has to suffer from the suspicions of his wife, *Lauretta* (Mrs. Compton). These are excited by the mystery attacking to the sources of his extraordinary income. Mrs. Compton plays with pathos and spirit; and Mr. Murray, if not exactly the "inimitable Punch," was, in his solicitous regard for his jealous partner, altogether a high-minded and most loyal husband. This piece is in the second week of its attraction; but it has been corroborated by Mr. Selby's pleasant farces of "Chamber Practice," and "The Widow's Victim," in which Mr. Compton and Mr. H. Farren appear, the former, as *Chunty Chucks*, being admirable. The farce of "The Scapegoat" was revived on Monday, when Mr. Farren, as *Ignatius Polyglot*, reminded us of his best days.

### ADELPHI.

We have here, too an adaptation from the French. The "Almanack de vingt-cinq-mille Adresses" has been converted into "Webster's Royal Red Book," in which Mr. Wright and Paul Bedford, as *Mr. Thomas Augustus Tadcaster* and *Mr. Briggs*, alias *Mr. Thompson*, are irresistibly humorous. It will be recollected that Mr. Reach, some time ago, produced a similar drama, under the title of "Which Mr. Smith?" We cannot help suspecting, that, for this preoccupation of the name, *Mr. Briggs* would have flourished as *Mr. Smith* on this occasion. The name in the French piece is *Lefebvre*, of which family, as above intimated, Paris contains a large number of individuals.

The foundation-stone of the OLYMPIC Theatre was laid on Saturday last. Mr. Spicer has retired from the management.

## LITERATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK. Published at 198, Strand. One hundred and forty pages, with one hundred and seventy-five Engravings, for one shilling, would be a tempting modicum of paper, illustration, and print, had this new Spelling-Book no other recommendations to public preference. Among the latter, the arrangement of the lessons meets the first difficulty of learning to read, by the simplified combinations of letters shown in the words of one syllable. The Engravings are novel, and suggestive of inquiry, and, in execution, are decidedly superior to spelling-book illustrations generally. In some of them, too, are "lines of fair encouragement": "Home for the Holidays," the frontispiece, is a coach-load of happy boys; and "The Queen and the Blue-coat Boys" is a scene likely to kindle many an aspiring emotion in the young breast. The title-page, too, is a pleasing composition of books and play, gracefully grouped. In all this education of the eye, as well as the feelings, there is much to commend; whilst the initial picture-letters, of which the book contains a host, form not the least inviting of its attractions.

## FINE ARTS.

### SATAN TEMPTING EVE.

Is the subject of a large statuesque group, by Mr. E. B. Stephens, of Upper Belgrave-place, which is now being exhibited at his studio. The subject has the advantage of being new to sculpture. The artist has, of course, omitted the "toad," in whose likeness Satan is made by Milton to tempt the mother of mankind. He has preferred Eve's own account:—

One shaped and wing'd like one of those from Heaven,  
By us oft seen; his dewy locks distill'd ambrosia.

He has, however, invested his wings with claws, to intimate his demoniac nature. Eve is supposed to be conscious of his whisperings, as manifested by her nervous restlessness, and convulsive grasping of the hand. Satan is earnest in his temptation, and presents a fine, bold, titanic figure, highly creditable to the sculptor's conception.

### NAPOLEON A FONTAINEBLEAU.

M. Delaroche's fine picture of "Napoléon à Fontainebleau," le 31 Mars, 1814, is now being exhibited at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s. A line engraving by M. François, of Paris, is in progress, and will no doubt, when executed, become exceedingly popular. The picture itself, in its style or art, is decidedly a great one. Napoleon in the hour of his despair is grandly indicated. His countenance is profoundly and painfully reflective—the past, a life of enterprise and equivocal triumph—the future, dark, unpromising, terrible—both may be read in its earnest and anxious expression. The accessories, even to the dirty boots, are illustrative of the moment chosen; and the effect of the whole is imposing.

### MONUMENT TO EARL GREY.

A monument, about to be erected in the chancel of Howick church, to the memory of the late Earl Grey—executed from the designs of Frederick J. Francis, Esq., architect, by Mr. Bedford—is now on view at that sculptor's atelier in Oxford-street. It is a highly enriched canopied composition, which we shall shortly illustrate.

**FLYING DUTCHMAN.** Painted by J. W. HILLYARD. Engraved by C. N. SMITH. Moore.

This print, nicely engraved and coloured from the original picture, represents the Winner of the Derby Stakes at Epsom, 1849; value, £6320; trained by J. Fobert, and ridden by Charles Marlow. He was bred in 1846, by the late Mr. Vansittart, and is the property of the Earl of Eglinton, to whom the publisher has, by special permission, dedicated this print.

**LAUNCH OF AN AUSTRIAN WAR-STEAMER.**—One of three war-steamers now building for the Austrian Government, at the ship-yard of Messrs. Patterson and Co., of Bristol, was launched on Thursday afternoon (last week). The vessel, which is called the *Cora*, is 180 feet in length between the perpendiculars, 34 feet 3 inches in extreme width, and 17 feet depth of hold. By the rule laid down by the British Admiralty she is 970 tons burthen. Her engines have been manufactured by Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, of London, and are of the collective power of 270 horses.

**HANWELL ASYLUM FETE.**—On Thursday a *fête* was held at Hanwell Asylum, including a bazaar and fancy sale of useful and other articles, the work of the female patients in the asylum. The proceeds of the day were devoted to "the Adelaide Fund, for the assistance of the convalescent patients on their discharge." Fortunately, the day was exceedingly fine, and the company both fashionable and numerous. The grounds of the asylum were admirably fitted out for display. There were six or seven booths well stored with embroidered and tasteful manufactures for sale and raffle. Speculation seemed to be going on cheerfully, and those who lost appeared to have nearly as smiling faces as those who won. The patients disported themselves in a wide inclosure hard by, with the game of cricket; while the band of the 11th Hussars in attendance, and entertained the company with appropriate music. A screen purchased by the Marquis of Salisbury, representing, we believe, the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Bulleyn, was exceedingly creditable to the worker.

**THE WRONG LEG.**—Mathews being invited by D'Egville to dine one day with him at Brighton, D'Egville inquired what was Mathews's favourite dish? "A roasted leg of pork, with sage and onions." This was provided; and D'Egville, carving, swore that he could not find the stuffing. He turned the joint all over, but in vain. Poole was at table, and in his quiet way said, "Don't make yourself unhappy, D'Egville; perhaps it is in the other leg."—*Railway Anecdote Book.*



# THE ERROR OF THE COMMUNISTS, AND MISCHIEVOUS CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNISM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The error of the Communists is one of overweening presumption. Because the Government they live under has failed to make the bulk of the people opulent and happy, they take the business in hand, believing that it is in their power to promote national welfare. Because Government has violated property, they propose to regulate it, and organise society on some scheme of their own. They borrow from the statesmen they aim at supplanting the erroneous notion that the whole of society must be regulated by one or two individuals. From confining their attention, like the generality of political writers, to the acts of Government, they see nothing beyond them, and believe that Government organises society. But the increase of population everywhere carrying with it the increase of knowledge, extending trade, improving arts, and constraining Governments to go with it, or breaking them to pieces with fearful disturbance, as we have lately seen, if they hold back, must satisfy everybody that Government does not organise society. The whole stream of modern events proves that it follows, and is the servant; while it pretends to go before, and be the master of society. In fact, the Power that places man on the earth, and makes him a gregarious animal, determines, at all times, all the conditions of his existence. It prescribes all his rights and all his duties. It never ceases to regulate the seasons and all the phenomena connected with them, such as the production of food; and, consequently, never ceases to determine the conditions of the existence of man, and to prescribe all his rights and duties.

Now, of all the rights of individuals and their correlative duties, none, except the right to live and the duty to abstain from murder, are better defined than the right of property and the correlative duty "thou shalt not steal." To make this clear, we must agree as to what is property. "Nothing," says Mr. John Stuart Mill, "is implied in property but the right of each to his own faculties, to what he can produce by them and to whatever he can get for them in a fair market, together with his right to give this to another if he chooses, and the right of that other to receive and enjoy it." This principle cannot apply to what is not the produce of labour, the raw material of the earth. Though land is not the produce of labour, most of its valuable qualities are. The land itself, therefore, the raw material, is not included in the idea of property, but only the produce of labour. Without entering into the very important question of the appropriation of the soil, further than to say that it has taken place wherever man has existed, and is necessary to secure to the labourer the produce of his toil, and without giving any opinion as to the mode in which the soil of our own country has been appropriated, but taking it as it exists, something which this generation has inherited, together with all the arts and knowledge and civilization that have come down to them from a long line of ancestors, like Mr. Mill and Locke, I confine the idea of property to the produce of labour.

But all wealth is the produce of labour. What is annually created is annually consumed. "The greater part, in value," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "of the wealth now existing in England, has been produced by human hands within the last twelve months." The most essential part of the wealth annually produced and consumed is food. Without food, life cannot be sustained; and, as what a man eats becomes a part of his body, it necessarily belongs to him. The right of property, therefore, is an essential part of the right to live; and the question for consideration is, Does nature—which makes the produce of labour essential to sustain life—bestow it carefully and distinctly on individuals, or in common on society? The land, which may be said to be bestowed in common, being already appropriated, is excluded from the inquiry, though it is the land alone which Mr. Proudhon means by the word *propriété*, and the appropriation of which to and by individuals he stigmatises as robbery, and even absurdly, as robbery. My object is limited to showing that nature establishes a law for the appropriation and distribution of the produce of labour.

"The labour of every man's body," says Mr. Locke, "is his own; and the work of his hands is properly his." "The law of reason" (the interpretation of nature) "makes the deer that Indian who hath killed it: it is allowed to be his goods who hath bestowed his labour upon it." Nature gave it into his hands, and makes it his own, as she has made his labour, his limbs, and his body his own. "Property," says M. Thiers, "is a universal fact. My faculties, my feet, my hands, eyes, brain—in a word, my soul and my body—are a primary kind of property, which will not be taxed with usurpation." "Man has a secondary property, less proximate to, but not less sacred in the produce of, his faculties, which embraces all the goods of the world." Thus, all the wealth of the world being the produce of labour, and nature giving the produce of labour into the hands of the labourer, she establishes in him a perfect right to own that produce.

From numerous, and in many cases time-consecrated, invasions of this natural right, and from the universal practice of exchange, it is now involved in some obscurity and contention: but a few words will get rid of the difficulties. At the present day, as at the very beginning of society, nature gives the fish or the wild deer exclusively into the hands of the man who catches it. She gives, also, all the produce of the soil into the possession of the man who sows the seed, watches and promotes the growth of the corn, and gathers in the harvest. Into the possession of the weaver she gives the cloth he weaves, though the materials may not belong to himself. If he gives it up to another—if the farmer make over part of his produce to the landlord—if the fisherman shares his fish with the owner of a boat, or of the tackling—he does so in return for something he has received; and his right to possess the produce of his labour is in every case acknowledged by the bargains that are made for its transfer. Every labouring man owns his labour; and, however small his wages, his right to its produce is always recognised by that being bought of him, or by his being paid for his labour.

In combined production, which is now general, there is some difficulty in determining each individual's share; but in practice the difficulty is conveniently got over by one person buying, by mutual agreement, the produce of each contributor to the perfect production, whether it be a quarter of wheat, a ship, or a newspaper. The progress of society, therefore, makes no change in the great natural law which gives to every man an exclusive property in his body and mind, his faculties and limbs, and the produce of his labour. The right of property is a natural right, like the right to life; and the distribution of all the produce of labour, which comprehends all the wealth of the world, is strictly and certainly provided for by the conditions of man's existence.

This doctrine is confirmed by what is continually going on in society. Each man's right to own and possess the produce of his labour, or what is commonly called personal property, being recognized by all, continually prevails in society against the ancient appropriation of the land; so that at present the value of the land, it having been all bought and sold over and over again, is the representative exclusively of personal property. The increased influence of personal property has prevailed in our country to such an extent as to overpower the influence of mere territorial possessions, and bring about great political changes. On the Continent, also, it is the growing and recognised influence of personal property, which, being incompatible with the old rights of property possessed by the nobility, is destroying them. In this sense, Mr. J. S. Mill says, that industry has for many centuries been at work, modifying the effects of force in the social arrangements of modern Europe. That is, as I understand the passage, the right of each man to own the produce of his industry, being universally recognized, because it is established by the law of nature, has continually modified, and so approximated to justice the appropriation of the soil of Europe, which was made at a period of ignorance, and when savage violence was the law of man's actions. Nature has not, for one instant, suffered her great law of property to be set aside, and its influence is at this moment felt and acknowledged in every part of Europe.

The Communists deny this right, and pretend, arrogantly and presumptuously, to make a better distribution of the wealth of the world than nature has provided for. "There has never been imagined," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "any mode of distributing the produce of industry so well adapted to the requirements of human nature on the whole, as that of letting the share of each individual depend in the main on that individual's own energies and exertions." The Communists aim to improve on this system, and denying the existence of the natural right, they propose to distribute wealth according to an invention of their own, the principle of which is that all the members of a community are to take share and share alike. They are to take into their keeping the produce of each man's labour, and distribute it equally amongst the whole. Such a system is directly at variance with nature, which has given to individuals different strength and different faculties, and has carefully bestowed on each the produce of his own exertions. It is tantamount to adopting a false theory of gravity, and proposing to give to all bodies one uniform weight, instead of the diversities created by nature.

I can only very briefly advert to some of the evil consequences of such a flagrant error. To violate the right of property is a great crime; the basis of every right of property is, that each individual should own what he produces, there is no other just right of property; and thus the Communist system, which forcibly prevents each man owning the produce of his labour, is nothing more nor less than organised theft. It is robbery on a grand scale. It is contrary to nature; it could only be carried into execution by constraint and force, and taking from each man that which is his, it would be followed by all the consequences of robbery. Property being no longer secure, or no longer existing, there would be an end of industry. Man only labours to supply his own wants, and to provide for his own enjoyments. Nature has made him selfish, has united the wish to enjoy with the power to produce; and to deprive him of the enjoyment of his own productions is to take away all motives for labour. Exchange must cease, trade must cease, shipping must rot, and society would fall through barbarism into annihilation. The right of property is a part of human nature. "It has vanquished the aversion to toil," says one writer, and given to man dominion over the earth. It has put an end to the nomadic life of the savage, and given birth to a love of country and of kindred." "Without it," says another, "the rich would become poor, and the poor would be totally unable to become rich. All would sink to the same bottomless abyss of barbarism and poverty." The Communists might as well deny the natural right to life as the natural right to property. Fortunately, their system can never be carried into effect; if it could, it would be more kindly and wiser to propose the immediate extinction of the whole human race, than its slow and painful annihilation by the miseries of Communistism.

I must say, in conclusion, that I would not be understood to deny the existence of any great evils connected with the legal right of property; and that, under the name of taxation, a very large share of the annual produce of labour must go to the producers. If for nothing else, such a system is very much to be reprobated, as encouraging and promoting that Communism to which it is an approximation. In most cases it is a gross violation of individual property on false pretences. According to my view, that requires now to be protected quite as much against the acts of the Legislature as against the doctrines of Cabot and Proudhon.

T. H. J.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. R. B."—A Pawn can never be moved diagonally except in the act of capturing an enemy.  
 "A. J. H."—In every respect unsuited for publication. The key move required is—1. B to Q 5th.  
 "Inquisitor."—The "curious" position to which you refer occurred in a game between M. L'Herminier, of Ponthieu, and M. Perreny, and is given in La Régence. Place the men thus:—White: K at K 3d; Kt at K R 3d; Ps at K 4th and K 5th. Black: K at his 5th; B at Q 3d. White has to play.  
 "Precis."—Your Club should also possess the lately published collection of beautiful Problems by Mr. Kling.  
 "Jurensis."—1. The agreeable little Chess article in the current number of the Quarterly Review is ostensibly a notice of Mr. Staunton's "Handbook," and Mr. R. Penn's pleasant "Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players;" but it abounds in acise saes, amusing anecdotes, and readable gossip, adapted to the tone and taste of the lovers of our "princely pastime." 2. Your novel scheme to King Lopez's Knight's game is as old as the hills. A. G. Kemp's "Shilling Manual."  
 "J. H. L."—Under consideration.  
 "S. C."—Ingratiable, some the Black King may escape at his third move to K B 6th.  
 "L'Herminier."—Mr. L'Herminier's board position shall be given next week.  
 "Omneon."—We cannot see the possibility of effecting more as you propose. See our solution in the present Number.  
 "G. S. J."—Always acceptable.  
 "G. S. S."—1. The annual subscription to the Chess-Player's Chronicle we believe to be under one pound; and, if we mistake not, at some trifling advance, it goes by post. 2. Mr. Lewis's Supplement was never published. 3. We are ignorant of the price.  
 "W. L."—must have the goodness to send us a legible diagram of the amended version, and his solution also, when he has thoroughly examined both.  
 "F. G. R."—According to the diagram last sent, your Problem is easily solved, it appears to us, in two moves.  
 Solutions by "Otho," "M. P.," "F. R. S.," "Dr. G.," "Rev. M. L.," "Rev. H. B.," "Eltza," "S. U.," "F. G. R.," "P.," "Baldon," "Dudu," "W. L.," are correct. Those of No. 285, by "Otho," "Bath Unit," "Derevon," "Ferdinand," "Milo," are wrong.

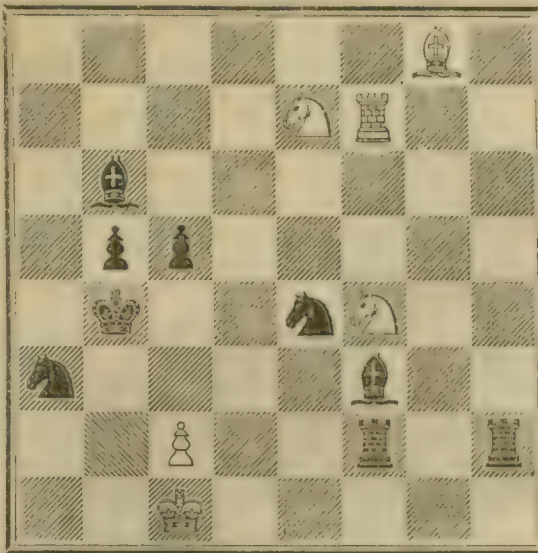
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 285.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
 1. B to Q 6th (ch) P takes B 3. Kt to K 4th Anything  
 2. K to Q 5th (ch) B takes R 4. One or other of the Kts gives mate.

### PROBLEM No. 286.

By Mr. A. G. M. C.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

### MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).  
 37. Kt to Q 4th  
 Amsterdam to play.

### BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF THE "SCOTCH GAME" PLAYED BETWEEN

MR. HARRWITZ AND M. LE COMTE VITZTHUM.

WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Comte V.). WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Comte V.).  
 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. K to R sq P to Q 4th  
 2. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d 18. K R to Q sq K B to Q 5th  
 3. P to Q 4th P takes P 19. Q to her B sq P takes K P  
 4. K B to Q 4th K B checks 20. P takes P Q to her Kt 3d  
 5. P to Q 3d P takes P 21. K Kt to B 3d K Kt to his 5th  
 6. Castles P to Q 7th 22. Kt takes B Kt to B 7th (ch)  
 7. Q takes P P to Q 3d 23. K to Kt sq P takes Kt (d)  
 8. K Kt to his 5th K Kt to R 3d 24. R to K B sq P to Q 6th  
 9. P to K 4th Castles 25. R takes Kt P takes B  
 10. P to K 5th Q B to K 4th 26. Q Kt to Q 2d Q R to Q B sq  
 11. K B to Q 3d Q Kt to Q 5th (a) 27. Q to K sq B to Q 6th  
 12. Q to her B 4th K B to K 4th 28. Kt to K B 3d Q R to Q B 7th  
 13. Q B to K 3d P to Q Kt 4th (b) 29. Q to her Kt sq K Kt to Q B sq  
 14. Q to her B 3d P to Q Kt 5th (c) 30. P to K Kt 3d Q to K 6th (e)  
 15. Q to her B 4th Q Kt to K 7th (ch) 31. Kt to K sq Q R to Q B 8th  
 16. B takes Kt B takes Q B (ch) and wins.

(a) From this point the attack, which Black has managed to wrest from his opponent, is admirably conducted to the close. (b) Very well conceived. (c) Here the position is highly interesting.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following smart affair occurred between Mr. Harwitz and an amateur of the St. George's Chess Club, the former playing without sight of the chess-board, &c.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
 (Mr. Harwitz.) (Mr. —) (Mr. Harwitz.) (Mr. —).  
 1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th 13. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt  
 2. P takes P 14. B takes B (c) Q takes Q  
 3. Kt to Q 3d Q to Q 4th 15. Kt takes P P takes B  
 4. P to Q 4th P to K 4th 16. Kt takes P Castles  
 5. Kt to K B 3d B to Q 3d 17. Q R to K B sq B to Kt 2d  
 6. P to Q 3d Kt to K B 3d 18. P to B 3d Kt to K R 4th  
 7. Q B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3d 19. Kt to K B 5th K to R 2d  
 8. B to R 4th P to K Kt 4th (a) 20. P to K Kt 4th Kt to K B 5th  
 9. Q B to Kt 3d P to Q Kt 3d 21. P to K R 4th K to Kt 3d  
 10. Q to K 2d Q to R 2d 22. P takes P K takes P  
 11. Castles on Q side Kt to Q B 3d 23. R takes P Kt to K 7th (ch)  
 12. P to Q R 3d Kt to Q 5th 24. K to Q 2d Kt to Kt 6th

Mr. Harwitz announced Mate in two moves.

(a) The advance of these Pawns is generally attended with great risk, and should never therefore be ventured without the nicest circumspection. (b) With the board before him, White would probably have seized the opportunity now afforded him to win the King's Pawn. (c) Q to K B 3d appears a strong move at this juncture.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 499.—By an AMATEUR.  
 White: K at Q sq, R at Q 3d; Ps at K 4th, Q 2d and 7th, and Q B 4th.  
 Black: K at Q R 5th; Ps at K 4th, Q 6th, Q R 4th and 7th.  
 White to play, and mate in four moves.  
 No. 461.—By C. S. J., of Oxford.  
 White: K at Q 2d, Q at her sq, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q B 6th; Ps at K 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 4th.  
 Black: K at his 3d, R at K B 2d, B at K Kt 5th, B at Q R 4th, P at Q B 2d.  
 White to play, and mate in three moves.  
 No. 462.—By an AMATEUR of Lille.  
 White: K at his R 3d, R at Q 5th, Kts at K 7th and Q 6th, Ps at K B 6th and Q R 7th.  
 Black: K at his B sq, B at K R 2d; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 3d, and Q Kt 3d.  
 White to play, and mate in three moves.  
 No. 463.—By an AMATEUR of Wrexham.  
 White: K at Q 2d, Q at K sq, R at K R 4th, B at K B sq, P at Q Kt 3d.  
 Black: K at Q R 3d, Q at her B sq, Rs at K sq and Q R sq; Ps at K 3d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th.  
 White, playing first, mates in three moves.

\* From La Régence.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Instead of availing themselves of the comparatively open weeks after the Newmarket Spring Meetings, Epsom, Ascot, &c., the stewards of provincial meetings seem, one and all, determined that they shall clash with others—thus, for the next two months we shall have from eight to ten or a dozen meetings weekly; and, as neither horses nor men can be at more than one place at a time, each will suffer in sport and attendance. A reference to the Sheet Calendar will show that, for want of a little consideration, three or four weeks have been completely thrown away. The appointments for the week ensuing give evidence of the evil we speak of. Sutton Park takes place on Monday; and on Wednesday four meetings of about equal importance begin, viz., Stamford, Oxford, Nottingham, and Lancaster—Salisbury commencing on Thursday, and Wenlock winding up on Friday. We think it will be found that, although the customary number of events may come off, the sport will not be of a very imposing character.

The Aquatic Register embraces the Mersey and Rochester, and Chatham regattas, on Monday; Horsleydown, Billingsgate, Upper Clapton (High Hill Ferry), and Bath, on Tuesday; and the Royal Northern Yacht Meeting, at Largs, on Thursday and Friday.

Cricketing: At Lord's, on Monday, between the North and South of England; on Thursday, at the Scholars' ground, Vincent-square, Westminster, M. C. C. and ground against the present gentlemen of Westminster; same day, at Hail, eleven of England against twenty-two of Hull; same day, at Petworth, the return match between the counties of Surrey and Sussex; and on Saturday, at Harrow, the M. C. C. and ground against the present Harrovians.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Liverpool Cup, although 61 horses were left in, was looked upon as so great a certainty that 7 to 4 was laid one of the two favourites won! nothing else was in favour. For the other events quoted underneath, the animals most inquired after were Maid of Masham, Baeachanah, Collingwood, Solon and the Italian—the last-mentioned was an immense "pot."

LIVERPOOL CUP.  
 2 to 1 agst Thringarth (t) 9 to 1 agst Kelsohe 20 to 1 agst Sauter-la-Coupe (t)  
 5 to 2 — Esauartius 14 to 1 — Westow  
 Any odds agst Canzou  
 10 to 1 agst Maid of Masham 16 to 1 agst Fire-cater 17 to 1 agst Syrup (t)  
 14 to 1 — Topham 16 to 1 — Baeachanah 18 to 1 — Collingwood (t)  
 15 to 1 — Clermont 16 to 1 — Giselle 20 to 1 — Van Diemen (t)  
 5 to 2 agst Canzou 9 to 2 agst Tadmor  
 4 to 1 — The Hero  
 18 to 1 agst The Italian 25 to 1 agst John of Groat 50 to 1 agst Witchcraft  
 10,000 to 100 each laid agst Edward of York, Jingle colt, and Jonny Jumps colt; and 5000 to 75 agst Truncheon.  
 THURSDAY.—A blank day, nearly all the members being at Liverpool.

### LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The MERSEY STAKES of 25 sovs each, and 50 added.  
 Col. Anson's b f by Touchstone .. .. (Butler) 1  
 Lord Clifden's Sicyon .. .. (Flatman) 2  
 The POST PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.  
 Sir J. Hawley's Tingle (allowed 3lb) .. .. (Marson) 1  
 Mr. Meiklam's Italian .. .. (Templeman) 2  
 The POST PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.  
 Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman .. .. walked over  
 The SEFTON STAKES of 30 sovs each, &c. .. .. walked over  
 Mr. B. Green's Cigarette, 8st 7lb .. .. walked over  
 The PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. T.Y.C.  
 Mr. Wadlow's Harriott, 8st 1lb .. .. 1  
 Lord Eglinton's Probity, 8st 4lb .. .. 2  
 The PLATE of 60 sovs, two miles, was won by Mr. Meiklam's Roland, beating Burghley and May Day.

### THURSDAY.

The SELLING STAKES.  
 La Voleuse .. .. 1  
 Young Longwaist colt .. .. 2  
 The FOAL STAKES.  
 Strongbow .. .. walked over  
 The LIVERPOOL CUP.  
 Bon Mot .. .. 1  
 Esedarius .. .. 2  
 Westow .. .. 3  
 Won cleverly.  
 THE GROSVENOR STAKES.  
 Mr Green's Swiss Boy .. .. (Walked over.)  
 A FREE HANDICAP.  
 Mr. Nichol's Woolwich .. .. 1  
 Mr. Gil's Sir Robert Sloper .. .. 2  
 The DERBY HANDICAP.  
 Lord Eglinton's Elthron .. .. 1  
 Lord Clifden's The Widow .. .. 2  
 The QUEEN'S PLATE.  
 Won in two heats by Sylvan.

### ST. JOHN'S AND ST. MARGARET'S (WESTMINSTER) REGATTA.

The watermen belonging to the Horseferry, Westminster, and those plying at the Middlesex side of Vauxhall-bridge, on Monday, contended, in three heats, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the residents of the above parishes. It was a double-scullers' contest with twelve competitors, and was very attractive.

#### GRAND HEAT.

S. Chalk and T. Goodrum .. .. 1  
 A. Bray and D. Coombes .. .. 2  
 R. Davis and W. Meekiff .. .. 3  
 It was a close race until near home between the first two boats.

### LAMBETH REGATTA.

The annual regatta at Lambeth also came off on Monday, for some liberal prizes contributed by the inhabitants. It was an oars' wager with twelve watermen in three heats, in boats.

#### GRAND HEAT.

John Maynard and Edward Perry .. .. 1  
 H. Shelton and W. Wilson .. .. 2  
 Joseph Arthur and Edward Perry, sen. .. .. 3  
 Won by 100 yards.

### ST. CLEMENT'S, ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, AND TEMPLE REGATTA.

Twelve free watermen of the above places contended, on Monday, in three heats, for a purse of sovereigns liberally subscribed by residents of the above parishes.

#### GRAND HEAT.

J. Wayght and A. Mitchell .. .. 1  
 G. Garratt and R. Teasdale .. .. 2  
 Jas. Dupere and W. Mason .. .. 3  
 It was a well-contested race, and won by a few lengths. The distance rowed extended from the Temple-gardens up to the Adelphi-terrace, down to Barrard's, round up again to the Adelphi, and finished at the Temple-gardens.

During the excavation of the South Docks at Sunderland, a spring of water, strongly impregnated with sulphur and saline substances, has been discovered. It gushes out of the rock at the bottom of the dock, in three strong feeders, near the south-east corner, and may be distinguished from a number of small salt springs in its neighbourhood by a dark-coloured deposit which it leaves.

On Saturday, at a special session held in the Court-house, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, pursuant to a notice issued by Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the high constable of the Tower Hamlets, it was ordered that the place called King Edward's Stairs, on the south side of Wapping High-street, leading to the Thames, being a nuisance, should be stopped up forthwith.

James M'Nab, Esq., is appointed Receiver-General, and Herbert Huntingdon, Esq., to be Financial Secretary, for the province of Nova Scotia.

### BIRMINGHAM FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

NEXT week a very praiseworthy attempt to combine fashionable amusement with an object of a much higher order will be made at Birmingham. We refer to the Grand Bazaar announced to be held in the Town Hall, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, in aid of the funds of the Birmingham Free Industrial School. It is gratifying to find so important an educational movement has been commenced under the high auspices of her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and a list of patronesses and patrons including the leading nobility and gentry of the county of Warwick, in addition to a number of influential persons whose names are constantly before the public in association with some work of universal benevolence.

The School which it is thus intended to benefit was founded in May, 1846, by the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, the rector of St. Philip's parish, Birmingham. In its origin it was purely pious, being founded for the benefit of the low and destitute population inhabiting the courts and lodging-houses in and about Lichfield-street, Thomas-street, John-street, &c. By degrees, however, a number of poor children from the adjacent parishes have been received, and it is now sought to make this school one of the general charities of the town. The School is at present held in a room in the Adelphi-terrace, and only attendance, the average being 17 at each. The instruction given to these poor children includes the usual elementary branches taught in national schools; but, besides these, the elder boys, during a portion of each day, receive tuition in industrial arts, such as shoemaking and tailoring; and the girls, in needlework. It is contemplated, indeed, in working out the system, to exercise the whole school in some industrial employment suited to the different ages of the children. It is also intended to give all the children three meals a day,





THE "MANCHESTER," RAILWAY EXPRESS STEAMER.

but, up to the present time, it has been impossible to do more than furnish a dinner daily to the working classes, and three times a week to the rest. This part of the system is very essential, as the children are, for the most part, on their entrance into the school, utterly unfit to work or learn, from their half-starved condition.

It will thus be seen that this is a "Ragged School," and something more—an institution in which the wretched children of those who have no visible means of subsistence may be rescued from many of the evils of their lot, and trained up to better things, to a taste and aptitude for other and better employments than hawking and begging in the streets, not to mention those criminal pursuits to which such practices inevitably lead. During the three years the School has

been in operation, sufficient has been effected to afford satisfactory proof, that the system, carried out to its full extent, would tend more than anything else to diminish the source of crime.

Altogether, this is a most promising step towards the moral improvement of one of our largest commercial and manufacturing towns; although its provision of public education is already by no means scanty, enough has been added to prove the necessity for this addition; and we trust to see it receive the liberal support of the upper and middle circles of the town, themselves a highly improved and intellectual community.

To effect this, it is indispensable that ample accommodation in a wholesome, well-ventilated building should be provided, to contain workshops for boys and



THE BIRMINGHAM FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

girls, dining-rooms, baths, kitchen, laundry, &c.; and, as "all work" is by no means a good maxim, there should be play-grounds attached. Hence, there is much to be done, though much has already been accomplished towards obtaining such accommodation.

A large plot of ground has been granted by the Governors of King Edward's School to Mr. Yorke, who has raised towards the expenses of building a sum of £800, and has also obtained a grant from the Privy Council amounting to nearly £500 more. But, in addition to these sums, it will be necessary to raise at least £500 for the building alone; and a further effort will be made to raise a sum of money as a commencement of an endowment in order that the School may not be wholly dependent on the precarious support of annual contributions.

At present, the income of the School may be estimated at £180 per annum from all sources; viz. sermons, subscriptions, and proceeds of work done by the children. The last item amounted to £70 during 1848. During that year the income covered all the expenses of tuition, rent, coal, light, &c., so that the education of the children may be roughly estimated at about £1 per head. The children's food is not included in this estimate, it having been provided by other funds.

One feature of the plan, which ought to be specified in order to give a complete idea of the establishment, is the provision for boarding and lodging twenty-four deserted or orphan children (twelve boys and twelve girls). The plan of the new building contains dormitories for this number.

We have engraved a perspective view of the School-house, which it is proposed to build from the designs of Mr. G. W. Orford, Waterloo-street, Birmingham. The material will be of brick, chequered with darker bricks; whilst the gables and chimney-shafts carry the mind's eye back to the age when grammar-schools were first introduced. The plan comprises a basement, with workshops, washing-house, and laundry, and other offices. In the two wings are the

boys' and girls' school-rooms, with dormitories over; the centre being occupied by the lofty dining-hall, the entire height of the building.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WOLFE.

AFTER a lapse of 70 years, it was reserved for the Earl of Dalhousie, when Governor-in-Chief of the British provinces in North America, to erect, to the memory of two gallant and distinguished officers, Wolfe and Montcalm, the monument which stands in the Government garden at Quebec, commanding a fine view of the harbour and the scenery beyond it. The first stone was laid in 1827, and the monument was completed in 1828. It was designed by Major Young, of the 79th Highlanders, and bears suitable inscriptions.

This is not, however, the only memorial raised here to the memory of Wolfe. On the plains of Abraham, where the battle which gave Canada to Great Britain was fought, Lord Aylmer, in 1834, erected a small column on the spot where the young and gallant Wolfe breathed his last. It bore the simple inscription—

HERE DIED  
WOLFE,  
IN THE ARMS OF VICTORY.

Lately, however, the column became so mutilated by the Vandal attacks of sailors visiting the port, anxious to possess themselves of some part of the pillar, that it fell down and was neglected, until the officers of the army now in Canada, stimulated and encouraged by the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, resolved upon replacing it by the column shown in the Engraving, which was only finished early in June of the present year. It is from a design by Sir James Alexander, A.D.C. to the late Commander of the Forces. It is a neat column, about 40 feet in height, and is visible from the St. Lewis-road. The memorial is surmounted by a bronzed helmet and sword, the former being encircled with a wreath of laurel.

We are indebted to Mr. Murray, artist, of Quebec, for the sketch of this interesting tribute to British heroism.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

THIS magnificent silver-gilt piece of table-plate has just been presented to the venerable Duke of Hamilton, K.G., by his Grace's tenantry. It is a tripod-shaped candelabrum for nine lights, in the centre of which is a figure of Minerva, upon a scroll-work shaft. Below is a group of cleverly modelled figures, representing Vulcan bringing Æolus from the caverns of the earth, chain-bound, and delivering him up to Science. Genius is looking on, watching the progress of the Arts. On the other side are two figures of equal beauty—Ceres and Plato disputing the riches of the earth.

The group rests on a plinth, bearing the Duke's crest, arms, and scrolls in

relief, with an inscription running over three sides. On the first side, as follows:—

"To the Most Noble Alexander, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatterhault, Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Hamilton, Aven, Polmont, Macanshrye, Innerdale, Abernethy, Jed Forrest, and Dutton; Premier Peer of Scotland, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county of Lanark, Trustee of the British Museum," &c.

The second side bears—"From the Tenantry on his Scotch Estates."

And the third side concludes:—"In testimony of their attachment and gratitude for his Grace's kindness and liberality during the course of half a century. A.D. 1849."

This superb plate has been manufactured by Mr. Muirhead, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow. It weighs 1200 ounces of solid silver, and is gilt: the cost has been £1200.

RAILWAY EXPRESS STEAM-BOAT.

ON Saturday afternoon Messrs. Robinson and Russell, the eminent engineers and iron ship-builders, launched from their works at Millwall a beautifully constructed iron steamer, built for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and intended to run between Hull and the terminus of the railway at Great Grimsby. The novelty of the launch consisted in the vessel having her engines and boilers already fitted on board, instead of being launched empty—a plan by which much delay is saved, and great accuracy of workmanship ensured. With due regard to the nature of the services to be performed, the vessel has a large saloon or waiting-room, on deck, fifty feet in length, twelve feet wide, and nine high, so that passengers will not require to go down into the cabin. The saloon is to be fitted with plate glass windows, and furnished with sofas and seats similar to those in a first-class railway carriage.

The dimensions of the vessel are—

Length of keel	150 feet.
Beam	22 feet 6 inches.
Depth	10 feet 6 inches.
Oscillating engines	150 horse-power.

The hull, as well as the engines, were made at the works of Messrs. Robinson and Russell.

This boat, with the sister vessel built at Hull, but now in the Thames to be fitted with engines, is to form part of a great system of communication across the Humber, designed by Mr. Fowler, the engineer of the line, and is well calculated to diminish to the utmost the inconvenience of having a railway intercepted by an arm of the sea. A pier on each side runs into deep water, and carries railway trains upon it alongside the boat. On getting out of the carriages, passengers will find themselves beside the saloon of the express steam-boat, which will immediately convey them across the ferry, at a rate of not less than 15 miles an hour, to a similar pier on the opposite side. When these arrangements are finished, they will form a most complete railway steam-ferry, and much more expeditious than any hitherto brought into use.

The full accomplishment of these objects is further attained by a number of peculiar provisions. It is required that these vessels should only draw, when fully equipped and in service, less than four feet water; and the *Manchester*, when launched, with her engines and boilers on board, was found to draw little more than three feet. Another provision of the vessel is that she shall never have the delay of turning round, but shall steer equally from both ends. The rudders which accomplish this are peculiarly strong and accurate pieces of workmanship; the rudder-posts forming what are called snuff-box joints, and the rudders themselves forming part of the lines of the vessel, so as not to be distinguishable from its natural form when used as a bow. The existence, also, of the saloon on deck requires that the steersman be placed at a considerable height, and the vessel is steered by a wheel on an elevated platform near the centre of the ship.

The engines consist of a pair of oscillating cylinders, 43 inches in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches length of stroke. They are fitted with a peculiar valve gear, which enables them to be stopped, started, or reversed in their action instantaneously, so as to lose the least possible time at either end of the journey, and to stop instantaneously in case of obstruction. The framing, also, of the engines is of a peculiarly light and strong description, being wholly formed of wrought iron instead of cast iron. In consequence, also, of the engine and boat being built in the same establishment, their framing has been combined together, so as to give greatly increased strength and durability to both. These are some of the provisions which have been made to suit the peculiar requisites of the service in which this vessel is to be employed.

The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. Cole, who gave the vessel the appropriate name of "*The Manchester*." A slight accident interrupted the launch for a short time; but by the aid of a tug she "took the water," amidst the cheers of a vast body of spectators, in gallant style.

After the launch, Messrs. Robinson and Russell entertained a party of friends in the cabin of the *Pandora*, a pleasure steam-yacht, built for the Nawab Nizam, of Moorsheadabad, and launched on the 21st ult. Mr. Russell took the chair, and the usual toasts were duly celebrated, the principal being, "Success to the *Manchester*," which was replied to by Mr. Cole, who took the opportunity to describe the enormous dock-works now in construction at Grimsby.

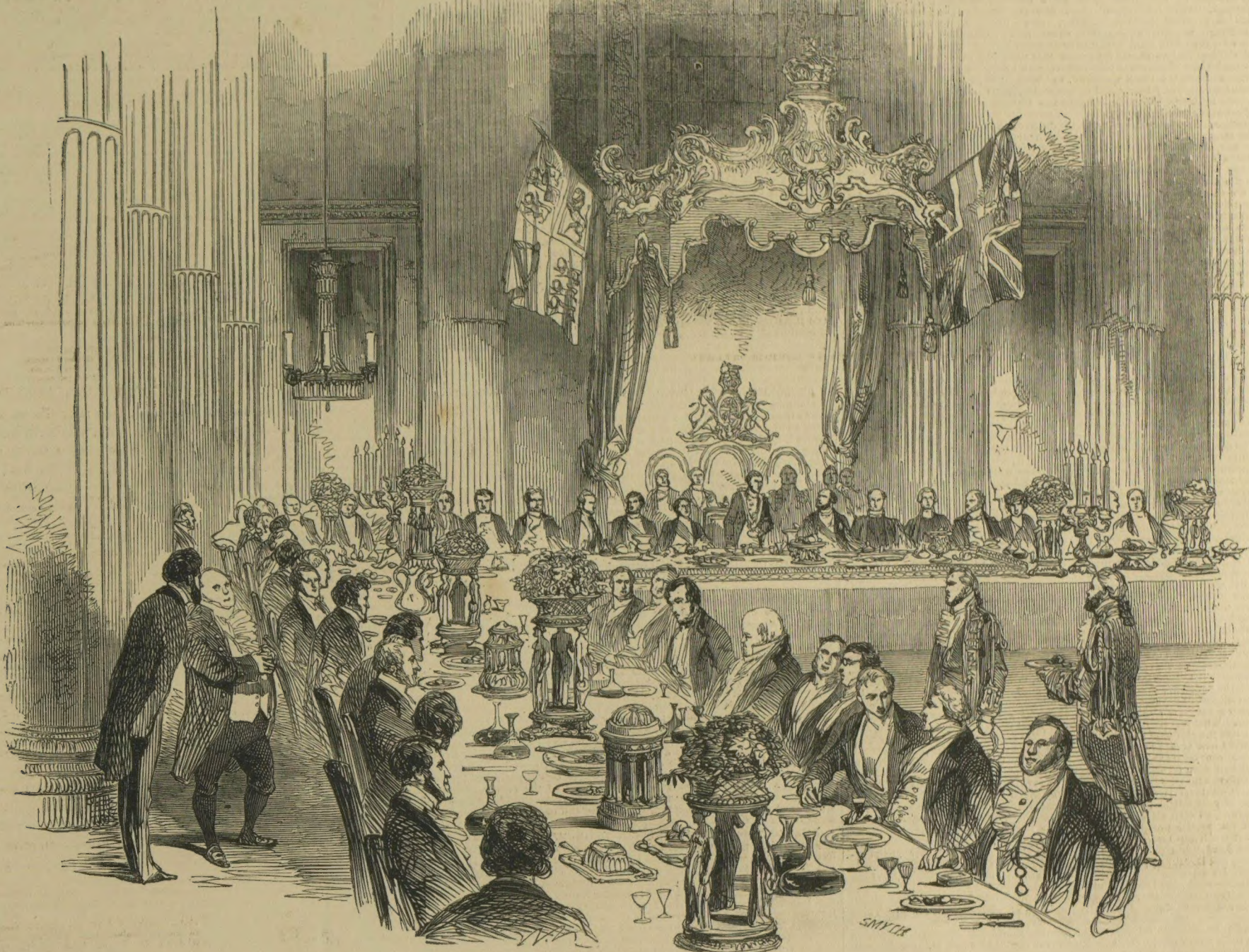


CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.G.



MONUMENT TO GENERAL WOLFE, NEAR QUEBEC.





GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE, ON SATURDAY.

## THE BOWER BIRDS,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

The remarkable example of bird architecture which we have represented below, is the production of a pair of *Satin Bower Birds*, which have lately been obtained by the Zoological Society from Mr. Aspinwall, of Sydney, by whose care and good management they were successfully imported into this country. They are the first living examples which have ever reached Europe; and their immediate recurrence to their natural habits when established in the new aviary of the Society, is a fact which cannot fail to be of great interest both to the members and to the visitors, who seek in that extensive menagerie an insight into the mysteries of exotic zoology.

The *Satin Bower Bird* was one of the earliest known species in the Australian fauna, and probably received the name of *Satin Grackle*, by which it was described in Latham's "General History of Birds," from the intensely black glossy plumage of the adult male, which the young bird at the gardens is now beginning to assume, as indicated in the upper figure of our illustration. But although the existence of this bird was noticed by most of the writers on the natural history of Australia subsequent to Latham, it appears that no suspicion of its singular economy had extended beyond the remotest settlers, until Mr. Gould, whose great work on the "Birds of Australia" is known to every one, unravelled the history of the *Bowers*, which had been discovered in many parts of the bush, and which had been attributed to almost every possible origin but the right one.

The constructive instinct of the *Satin Bower Bird* (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*) is rivalled, according to the statement of Mr. Gould, by two species of a closely allied form, known to ornithologists as *Chlamydera maculata* and *Chlamydera nuchalis*. The former of these constructs a bower nearly three feet in length; and there is no question but that it would thrive as well in confinement as the *Satin Bird*, if the Society could obtain specimens.

The bower, as will be seen by the illustration, is composed of twigs woven together in the most compact manner, and ornamented with shells and feathers, the disposition of which the birds are continually altering. It is probable that, in a state of nature, these decorative materials are conveyed from considerable distances to the site of the bower, which is uniformly beneath the shadow of a tree. The extreme shyness of the birds, who retire from the bower on the first approach of a spectator, accounts for the origin and object of these structures remaining so long unknown, even to the settlers. They have no connexion with the nest, and are simply playing-places, in which the birds divert themselves during the months which immediately precede nidification.

The birds in the Regent's Park are at present occupied at intervals throughout the day in altering or making additions to the bower, chasing each other through it, saluting each other with grotesque movements, and uttering varied notes of love, anger, and reconciliation. Their great liveliness and apparent health would almost lead to the conclusion, that, as they have proceeded so successfully with the bower, they may eventually make a nest, and thus elucidate the only point in their interesting history which Mr. Gould was unable to solve during his researches in Australia.

The illustration has been engraved by permission of the Council of the Zoological Society, from a drawing in their possession made at the Gardens by Mr. Wolf, whose talent is inferior to none in delineating the characteristic action of birds. The Engraving is necessarily of small size, to suit the space here devoted to it; but the birds themselves are nearly as large as a jackdaw. The female is green in colour, the centre of the breast feathers yellowish; the uncoloured plumage of the male is similar: the eyes of both are brilliant blue.

Ledru-Rollin, Etienne Arago, Martin Bernard, and Serjeant Boichot arrived in London on Wednesday afternoon, from Ostend.

Two musical celebrities have recently perished with arms in their hands during the political disturbances in Italy—namely, Giuseppe Viannotti, a distinguished singer, who was killed on the 3d ult., under the walls of Rome; and Mariani, the author of "The Bravo" and "La Xacarella," who died from a wound he received at Bologna. Mariani belonged to a rich family of Lombardy, and when very young ranged himself under the banner of Carbonarism. After the year 1830, having spent his fortune in prosecuting his political ideas, he went to France, where Rossini encouraged him in his musical studies. On his return to Italy, he met his death in defending the city of Bologna.

**IRISH PRODUCE.**—The following compendious statement of the importations of provisions of various descriptions into the metropolis from Ireland, the produce of that country, during the period comprising from the 11th ult. to the 9th inst., will serve to show the extent of the supplies of this nature from the sister island at the present time. They comprised 37,985 casks, boxes, and other packages of butter; 623 packages of malt; 33 casks of whiskey; 1632 casks of beer; 2523 boxes and cases of eggs; 4956 hampers, bales, and casks of bacon; 1746 packages of paper; 808 casks and bales of hams and tongues; 225 packages of general provisions; 417 packages of feathers; 980 packages of pork; 502 head of horned cattle; 181 sheep; 108 lambs; 106 calves; 1024 packages of salmon; 1089 casks of lard; 316 packages of linens; 421 packages of beef; 1360 packages of soap; 21 packages of soap, and a quantity of oatmeal, wool, meal, leather, skins, vinegar, and various other articles of general merchandise.

## BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Saturday evening, the Lord Mayor entertained a large party of gentlemen eminent in art, science, and literature.

The list of the company comprised the names of the Earl of Rosse (President of the Royal Society), the Marquis of Westminster, Earl de Grey; the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Norwich; Lord Dudley Stuart, the Lord Chief Baron, Hon. G. Waldegrave; Admirals Sir E. Codrington and Sir F. Beaufort; Captains Sir E. Belcher and Sir S. Brown, R.N.; Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Henry de la Roche, Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P.; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.; Sir Henry Dynoke, Bart.; Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Burnett, K.C.H.; Sir W. C. Ross, Sir R. Westmacott, Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Frederick Madden, Sir John Rennie—*Council of the Royal Society*; The Dean of Westminster, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. Bell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sabine, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Graham, Dr. Miller, Dr. Roget, and Professor Wheatstone—*Royal Academicians*; Messrs. Jones, Turner, Mulready, Cooper, Bailey, Cook, Leslie, Pickersgill, Eddy, Eastlake, E. Landseer, Clarkson Stanfield, Cockerell, Deering, Uwins, Lee, Wynn, Macleise, Witherington, Hart, Hardwick, Roberts, Barry, Knight, C. Landseer, Webster, M'Dowell, Herbert, Cope, Dyce, and Sir C. Westmacott.—*Messrs.* Hume, M.P.; H. T. Hope, M.P.; R. Stephenson, M.P.; Locke, M.P.; Aglionby, M.P.; Anderson, M.P.; Brotherton, M.P.; Thornly, M.P.; Chaplin, M.P.; Christy, M.P.; Divett, M.P.; and Duncan, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, Captain Walcott, R.N.; Professors Faraday, Forbes, Donaldson, Hoffman, Brande, and Ferguson; Dr. Paris, President of the College of Physicians; Mr. Stanley, President of the College of Surgeons; Mr. Field, President of the College of Civil Engineers; Doctors Lyon Playfair, Locock, M'William, Arnott, Rosta, Conquest, and Holland; Aldermen Farncomb, Moon, Lawrence, and Carden; Messrs. Samuel Rogers, Brunel, Cubitt, Rendell, Babington, Tooke, Tite, Farquhar, J. G. Lockhart, Brown, E. Forbes, Graves, Hopkins, G. R. Porter, Carnegie of Craig-hill, Laurence, J. H. Green, Rintoul, Murdoch Young, Scott, Knox, Copley Fielding, Brockedon, G. F. Guthrie, Hurlestone, Bunning, Charles Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Lemon, Horace Mayhew, Doyle, Leech, Jordan, Tom Taylor, Weld, R. Taylor, &c.

Dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, which was superbly decorated for the occasion: covers were laid for 200 guests. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed in the gallery during dinner. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Cattley, chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor having pledged his visitors in the loving cup, proceeded to give the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, which were warmly responded to by the company.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and said, that though politics were, as a rule, generally excluded from that hall on occasions like the present, it was, nevertheless, customary to pay a mark of respect to her Majesty's Minister. He regretted that the late debate on the previous night in the House of Commons deprived him of the company of Lord John Russell, who was most anxious to be present to meet so distinguished a company, and he (the Lord Mayor) had also been most anxious to show his Lordship that the chief magistrate of the city of London was honoured by the presence of an array of talent not to be equalled in any other city in the known world.

The toast was drunk with applause. The Lord Mayor next gave the health of the Earl of Rosse, the President of the Royal Society, coupling with it the healths of Mr. Jones, R.A., and the Royal Academy, and referred to the great benefits those institutions conferred on the community and on the world at large.

Lord Rosse felt how very inadequately he could acknowledge the compliment now paid to that distinguished body, the Royal Society. He must, however, express the obligation which he himself felt, and he was sure they all collectively entertained, for the high honour which had just been conferred upon them. Agreeing as they all did in a just appreciation of the importance and value of science, surrounded as he was by men of high science, and by those who had attained distinction by the cultivation of the fine arts, he was sure it would be useless, perhaps it would be bad taste, to say anything in recommendation of the pursuit of science for its own sake. Nor was it requisite to insist on the powerful influence which the Royal Society had exercised since the days of Newton in promoting the progress of science. It was unnecessary to remind them that their "Transactions" were the records of the chief scientific achievements of



BOWER BIRDS IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



this country for the last two centuries. This fact, he was sure, no gentleman in that room could for a moment overlook; but they might, perhaps, forget that speculations, however abstract, had usually in the end a practical bearing, leading, step by step, to practical results, teaching us to change the shape and adapt the products of nature for the use of man. Surrounded on every side by the comforts and luxuries of civilised life, we should remember that for all these we are mainly indebted to the labours of ingenious philosophers, who, toiling for the pure love of science, often unheeded, perhaps unknown, had brought to light principles, at the time perhaps apparently barren and unproductive, but destined to produce the most wonderful fruits. When a principle was discovered, and almost immediately afterwards applied, the world saw at once the connexion between theory and practice. Professor Oersted made the discovery that a magnetic needle, through the agency of a voltaic current, became invested with artificial polarity, and, as one of the results, we had got the electric telegraph. When we used that astonishing machine, and conveyed intelligence by it with the rapidity of thought, we were apt to forget the debt of gratitude we owed to the distinguished philosopher who had furnished us, as it were, with a new sense—a new faculty. (Cheers.) But the principle discovered might not for a long time be applied to practice. We were conveyed from town to town with the velocity of the wind, trusting implicitly to engineering science; or carried from port to port over the trackless ocean by means of nautical science: but for what there was of certainty in engineering or nautical science, we were indebted to those geometers who worked and brought out a variety of deductions in every way the most inapplicable to practice—speculations about lines, and circles, and curves, and angles, made 2000 years ago. So close was the connexion between science when theoretic and everything the world called practical, useful, and valuable, that, taking the whole range of our manufactures, not an art we possessed but was traceable to the discovery of some principle. In science, manufactures had their origin. (Cheers.) Manufactures were but science applied to practice. Being, then, pre-eminent in manufactures, was it not fit we should be pre-eminent in science also? Was it not possible, if we fell behind the world in science, we might fall behind in manufactures too? He had simply glanced at the importance of science as an engine to convert to our use the materials of the globe as far as they were placed within our reach, and had spoken of the Royal Society merely as promoting science in that respect: he had taken the lowest ground, and looked at the subject merely as a utilitarian. To commend the pursuit of science for its own sake was, he was sure, in such an assembly wholly unnecessary. Every gentleman present was fully alive to the importance of science with reference to its action on the mind of man, bringing out the wonderful faculties of his nature—training, elevating, and ennobling it, to comprehend the works of creation—teaching it that everywhere in the works of the Creator, whether most minute or gigantic, perfection reigned—design and contrivance at once perfect and everlasting. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Jones returned thanks for the Royal Academy. The next toast was "the health of the Marquis of Westminster and the House of Peers," which was drunk with cheers, and briefly acknowledged.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "the healths of the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Norwich."

The Bishop of London returned thanks. He felt he was indebted for his position as one of the honoured guests of the chief magistrate of the city of London to the office he held in the Royal Academy. He considered it no slight privilege to have been connected with that distinguished body for now 22 years. There was a natural, if not a necessary, connexion between religion, art, and science. He need hardly remind them that ancient art attained its greatest splendour when employed in illustrating the mythology of the Greeks and Romans. The masterpieces of Christian art were still to be found over Catholic altars; and, though the severer genius of our own reformed church disowned the assistance of painting as an adjunct to those means by which devotion was excited, yet she did not disdain, but, on the contrary, most cordially and respectfully invited, the assistance of the sister arts of sculpture and architecture. With the finest specimens of these the city of London abounded. With respect to science, there was not merely a natural but a necessary connexion between it and religion. What was science but the knowledge of truth? Science could not but illustrate the glories of Christianity. The Holy Scriptures were but truth, truth unmingled with error; and he could not but remark that some of the most conclusive, convincing evidences of the existence, benevolence, and wisdom of the Deity had been furnished by distinguished professors of science. He would not enumerate examples. This only would he say: the dying testimony of Laplace was, "Whatever you do, never part with religion; never consent to the overthrow of your religion. When you overthrow that, you overthrow all good Government, all civil rights, all social happiness." (Cheers.) In conclusion, the right rev. prelate proposed the "health of the Lord Mayor," which was drunk amidst much applause.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks; and next proposed Earl de Grey, as president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Earl de Grey returned thanks, commenting on the beneficial results of the Institution over which he presided.

The Lord Mayor afterwards proposed the health of "the Lord Chief Baron and her Majesty's Judges," "Sir C. Lemon and the House of Commons," which was acknowledged respectively by Sir F. Pollock and Sir C. Lemon.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Literary Gentlemen present," connecting with it the health of Mr. C. Dickens, to whose genius he paid a high compliment.

This toast was met with the most hearty and enthusiastic response. Mr. C. Dickens briefly expressed his deep-felt sense of this grateful recognition of the claims of literature. It was a gratifying compliment to those who devoted their abilities to the instruction and moral advancement of their fellows, to receive such a tribute from the chief magistrate of the City of London.

The remaining toasts were "The Sheriffs and City Magistrates," which having been duly acknowledged, the company separated.

During the evening, a musical party, under the direction of Mr. Jolly, comprising, besides the leader, Miss Ransford, Miss Henderson, and Mr. Ransford, performed several vocal pieces, accompanied by Mr. T. Jolly on the piano-forte.

The following received invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from being present:—

Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Northampton, Earls of Burlington and Yarborough, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashley, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay and William Croker, M. G. L. Sir Martin Archer Shee, Sir James Clerk, Sir John Herschel, Sir R. Smirke, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Sir W. Hooker, Sir C. Fellows, Mr. Hawes, M.P.; Sergeant Talfourd, M.P.; Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Professors Owen, Sedgwick, and Airey; Messrs. Hallam, Leonard Horner, McCulloch, Alfred Chalon, F. F. Chalon, James Wicker, James Ward, Phillips, Douglas Jerrold, and J. G. Shaw Lefevre.

In the accompanying illustration is shown the upper table and part of one of the side tables, during the Banquet. On the right of the Lord Mayor are seated the Earl of Rosse, Earl de Grey, the Lord Chief Baron, the Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Paris. On the left of the chairman are the Marquis of Westminster; the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Norwich; Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Edward Coddington, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir W. C. Ross, and Mr. Turner. In the inner line of guests at the side table will, doubtless, be recognised Mr. Hume, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Rogers the poet.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

**JOHN HAY MACKENZIE, ESQ., OF NEWHALL AND CROMARTIE.** ONLY a few weeks have elapsed since the marriage of Mr. Hay Mackenzie's only child with the Marquis of Stafford. The festive rejoicings at Cliefden are quickly succeeded by funereal mourning.

John Hay Mackenzie, Esq., one of the richest commoners in North Britain, was only son and heir of the late Edward Hay, Esq., who assumed, upon his marriage with the Hon. Maria Murray Mackenzie, co-heiress of the Cromartie estates, the additional surname and arms of Mackenzie. His great-grandfather, Lord William Hay, of Newhall, was third son of John, second Marquis of Tweeddale, by the Lady Anne Maitland, his wife, only child and heiress of John Duke of Lauderdale.

Mr. Hay Mackenzie married, 23d April, 1823, Anne, third daughter of Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., and has left an only daughter and heiress, Anne, born 21st April, 1829, who was married last month to the Marquis of Stafford. Mr. Mackenzie's decease occurred at Cliefden on the 9th inst.

### SIR JOHN CHAPMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN died at Chertsey, 4th July, aged 76. He was formerly a physician at Windsor, of which town he filled the office of Mayor in 1823, when he received the honour of Knighthood.

### SIR WILLIAM HYDE PEARSON, M.D., F.R.S.

THIS gentleman died on the 10th inst., in the 67th year of his age. He was a member of the medical profession, and received the honour of Knighthood, in 1833, for his services in the collection of medical and statistical information in Europe and the East.

His father, the late William Pearson, Esq., of Louth, county Lincoln, derived descent from a family possessed, for many generations, of considerable property in that shire; and his mother, the daughter of J. Hyde, Esq., was sprung from the ancient Cheshire family of Hyde.

Sir William was born in 1783; and married, in 1812, Miss Jennings, eldest daughter of Thomas Francis Jennings, Esq., of Park Hill, near Doncaster.

### MR JUSTICE COLTMAN.

SIR THOMAS COLTMAN was the fourth son of John Coltmán, Esq., of Beverley, in Yorkshire: he was born in 1781, and was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge. At Trinity, he was elected to an exhibition, and he graduated there as thirteenth wrangler in 1803. He afterwards obtained a fellowship, and he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1808. Mr. Coltmán practised on the Northern Circuit, and at the Lancashire Sessions, where he obtained a very fair share of business and reputation. He was a lawyer more profound than brilliant, and to his learning especially he owed his success in his profession. He was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and knighted in 1837. Mr. Justice Coltmán married in 1823 the daughter of George Duckworth, Esq. His Lordship died on the 11th inst., after an illness of only ten hours' duration. In his private, as well as public life, this learned judge was esteemed for his high integrity, right-mindedness, and amiable disposition.

\* \* We have been led into error by some of our contemporaries in our account last week of the death of Colonel Weare. We are happy to say that the gallant Colonel is still living, and that there is now a hope of his getting better.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COAST DEFENCES.**—The batteries on the Thames and Medway districts will all be completed in about two months from the present period, and will be of a very efficient description for the defence of these important navigable rivers. The number of guns to be mounted for the defence of these rivers is—13 at Shorn-mead, 13 at Coalhouse Point, 15 at Gravesend, and 50 at Tilbury Fort. The whole of the guns are 33-pounders, mounted on wooden carriages, and they are all to have iron platforms for being fired from, on a plan submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, K.H., Royal Artillery. The idea of having a more extended range than at present exists in Woolwich Marshes has been revived, and the advantage of a three-mile range in an easterly direction is to be submitted to the committee on the ordnance estimates, now sitting.

**MALLEABLE IRON SCREW PROPELLERS.**—An experiment is now in progress in the factory at Woolwich Dockyard to make screw propellers of malleable iron, to obviate the inconvenience arising from the use of cast-iron or brass ones. The screw propeller at present in course of formation, and making of malleable iron by the aid of one of Nasmyth's hammers, has had one of its flanges and the centre completely formed, and when the other flange is fully added, will weigh 2½ tons, or 50 cwt. When dressed and finished for use it is calculated it will weigh 3½ cwt., and will be 12 feet 8 inches in diameter, the greatest breadth of the extremity of the flanges being about 6 feet. The workman gives the curved form to the flanges with a flat-faced hammer, presenting a surface of 10 by 8 inches, by placing a small piece of iron attached to a long iron rod betwixt the face of the hammer and the flange.

**NEW WAISTBELTS, &c., FOR THE ARMY.**—Various improvements have just been made, under the immediate direction of Major-General Brown, C.B., the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the forces, by Messrs. W. and G. Almond, Old Bond-street, for the convenience of soldiers. One of the cross belts is to be discontinued, and, instead, a waist-belt is to be worn. This novelty will enable the soldier on the march to relieve the shoulder from the weight of a pouch full of ammunition, and shift the same more to the waist. The waist-belt is to fasten in the front with a brass plate. The frog for the bayonet is to be attached to this waist-belt, and so adjusted, by a peculiar mode, as to suit the size of the wearer.

**UNIFORMS OF THE ROYAL MARINES.**—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued the following circular, dated the 4th inst.:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the uniforms shall be in every respect the same as at present, except that the skirt of the coat is to be without lace, and a red stripe is to be introduced in the outer seam of the cloth trousers, the same as the infantry of the line; and officers hereafter joining, on first appointment or from foreign service, will be allowed to wear their uniform with this alteration, which is to be adopted by the corps on the 23rd of April, 1850."

**THE SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.**—It is not only decided by authority that these operations shall not take place this week, but, from inquiries instituted, it appears very improbable that the affair, on the grand scale at first contemplated, will take place at all this summer.

## DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—THIRTEEN PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH.

—By the *Emma Sherratt*, which arrived from Sydney, particulars have been received relative to the loss of the British ship *Sarah Crisp*, Captain Taylor master, and the appalling sufferings of the crew, thirteen of whom perished from starvation. The *Emma Sherratt*, on her outward voyage to Hong Kong, in lat. 17° 20' north, long. 116° 5' east, perceiving a vessel in distress, bore down to her assistance, and she proved to be the unfortunate vessel in question. She was teak laden and water-logged, almost a perfect wreck; her masts were gone, as well as everything on deck. With much care nineteen persons in a most shocking state of exhaustion were taken off the wreck by the *Emma Sherratt's* boats—they proved to be Captain Taylor, the master; Mr. Long, the chief mate, and seventeen seamen. Their sufferings had been truly awful. They had been twenty-seven nights and days on the wreck, with nothing to subsist on except a monkey and two fishes; and all the water they had was about a couple of buckets full, which they caught with some old canvass. The second mate and twelve seamen had died from want of food. The ship's loss was attributed to a plank starting, as she filled in a very short time and turned over on her side. The crew jumped on her beam as she went over, and there held on until daylight, when they succeeded in righting the wreck by cutting away the masts. Her poop and fore-castle were washed away. None of the provisions that were below could be procured. The wreck is supposed to have parted and disappeared soon after the *Emma Sherratt* left. The vessel and cargo were insured to the amount of £20,000.

## THE LOSS OF THE "FLORIDIAN" (GERMAN) EMIGRANT SHIP.

During the last fortnight a number of bodies, supposed to be those of the unfortunate beings who perished in the *Floridian* emigrant ship, on the Long Sands, last February, have been picked up by the cruisers off Margate, Ramsgate, and that part of the coast. The remains are sadly disfigured and mutilated. It may be remembered that the vessel was proceeding from Antwerp to New York, and that upwards of one hundred and fifty German emigrants were lost. It is conjectured that the bodies were buried in the sand, as none of them were seen at the time, and the high winds in the early part of last week may have slightly shifted the sand, and removed them from their temporary grave.

**LAUNCH OF THE BOSPHORUS.**—On Saturday afternoon last another iron screw-steamer, the property of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, destined to run between Liverpool and Constantinople, was launched from the extensive building and iron-works of Messrs. Marc and Co., of Blackwall. There were a number of distinguished persons present, amongst whom were the Turkish Ambassador and suite, Edward Zohrab, Esq., the Ottoman Consul-General; Captain Ford, of the Ottoman steam navy; the Marquess Lisbois, Viscount and Viscountess Monconvo, with the Baron and Miss Monconvo; Lady Morgan, Lady Blake, Mr. Milner Gibson, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. Miss S. Zohrab, niece of the Turkish Consul, performed the ceremony of naming the vessel, by throwing the customary bottle of wine at her bows, and naming her the *Bosphorus*, as she glided slowly and smoothly into the element amidst the cheers of all present. She rose most buoyantly, and as she settled on the water a little by the stern, she drew forth general admiration for her symmetrical proportions, which are—length between perpendiculars, 175ft.; breadth, 25ft.; and depth, 16ft.; making her burden in tons, 530. Subsequently the company adjourned to the mould loft, where they were very handsomely entertained by the principal of the firm.

**PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE CANALS.**—The operative classes in the metropolis have discovered a new means of healthful recreation, which was but sparingly carried into effect last summer, but is now becoming general. It is the employment of the canal barges as pleasure-boats for excursions on the canals to the country. The transfer of the internal traffic of the country from the canals to the railroads has facilitated this new feature of intercourse. The scene which presents itself at Paddington, near the terminus of the Great Western Railway, by the arrival and departure of parties on these pleasure trips down the canal, is of the most lively and cheering character. The barges are entirely devoted to the purpose, and furnished with seats covered and ornamented, and being gaily decorated are not unsuitable vehicles for the enjoyment of the parties, which include hosts of respectable women and children, who, with their provisions and other adjuncts, avail themselves of this novel means of making water excursions several miles from the metropolis.

**REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.**—The new law affecting the registration of voters will come into practical operation on the 20th inst. Hitherto taxes and poor-rates due on the 5th of April were required to be paid on or before 20th July; but by the Act 11th and 12th Vict., c. 90, it is declared—"That after the 1st of January, 1849, no person shall be required, in order to entitle him to have his name inserted in any list of voters for any city, town, or borough in England, to have paid any poor-rates or assessed taxes, except such as shall have become payable from him previously to the 5th of January in the same year, and that no person shall be entitled to be on any such list of voters unless the poor-rates and assessed taxes, payable from him previously to the 5th of January, shall be paid on or before the 20th of July next following."

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The increased amount of unemployed money consequent on the payment of the dividends has tended to again improve the value of the English funds. Consols on Monday opened at 92½, afterwards improving to 92¾, ultimately closing at the earlier quotation. On Tuesday prices varied to exactly the same extent, but on Wednesday 92½ was firmly maintained. Reinvestments on the part of the receivers of dividends again improved the price on Thursday, Consols touching 92¾. Exchequer Bills have advanced during the week, from a discount on the part of large capitalists to any permanent investments during the existing state of continental affairs. India Bonds have also improved for the same reason. At the close of the week the market was buoyant, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 198; Reduced, 92½; Consols, 92¾; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93; India Stock, 252; India Bonds, £1000, 79 p; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June 51 p; £500, June 51 p; Small, June 51 p.

Foreign Securities have displayed increased firmness this week, Russian marking an advance of two per cent, and Portuguese Four per Cent of one per cent. Spanish has also slightly improved. The market at the close of the week was firm at the following quotations:—Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, Ex Coupons, Account, 27½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Active, 51½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 30½; Russian Bonds, 106; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 18; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 34½ x d; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 82½; Exchange, 25½. 40c.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild, 51.

Shares improved towards the close of the week, the demand being greater than for some time past. The want of an efficient audit, upon which reliance can be placed, still, however, operates against a permanent improvement in prices, want of confidence on the part of the public being the great cause of the existing depression. At the close of business quotations were for:—Aberdeen, 18; Ditto, Preference, 4½; Berks and Hants Extension (Great Western Per., £16, ½ dis; Caledonian, 25½; Eastern Counties, 9; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14; Great Northern, 10½; Great Northern, One-Half, 6; Six per Cent., 5½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., Preference, 3½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 84; Hull and Selby, 99; Ditto, Half Shares, 49; Lancashire and Yorkshire Thirds, 84; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 4½; London and North-Western, 182; Ditto, New Quarters, 15½;

London and South-Western, 35½; Midland, 65½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 17½; Ditto, Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 128; North British, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 4; North Staffordshire, 12½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 17½; Royston and Hitchin, 5; South-Eastern, 21½; South Wales, 14 ex in.; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 20; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 28½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Central of France (Vierzon), 13.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat have fallen off considerably, and the number of samples of that grain on show here has been small in the extreme. In some instances selected qualities have produced a trifling more money, while the value of all other kinds has been well supported. Foreign wheats have met a steady inquiry at very full prices. Grinding barley has sold freely, at 1s per quarter more m-m-y; maiting and distilling sorts without alteration. Malt has sold slowly, at barely stationary prices. The best feed oats have sold at 6d per quarter advance; heated qualities have commanded very little attention. Beans and peas have had an upward tendency; but Indian corn has changed hands on somewhat lower terms, the demand for Ireland having fallen off. Sound fresh flour must be considered quite as dear.

**Wheat.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 49s; ditto, white, 42s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 42s to 51s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; maiting ditto, 26s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 56s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 15s to 19s; tick beans, new, 28s to 33s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, —s to —s; mangle, 34s to 35s; white, 37s to 38s; boilers, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 32s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s per 280 lbs.—**Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 25s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—For all kinds of seed our market is heavy, at almost nominal prices. Canary, lower to purchase. In cakes literally nothing doing.

**Linseed.**—English, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean, 38s to 46s; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s 6d. Tares, 0s 6d to 0s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 18s 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £8 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £5 0s per ton. Canary, 110s to 115s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 25s 11d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 28s 1d; beans, 31s 1d; peas, 32s 1d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 45s 6d; barley, 26s 6d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 31s 4d; peas, 31s 3d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

**Tea.**—Public sales of 10,000 packages have been held this week. About 2200 sold at full price. By private contract, the demand is tolerably firm, at late rates.

**Sugar.**—West India has declined in value 3d per cwt. The inferior qualities of Bengal and Mauritius are somewhat lower to purchase. Refined goods tolerably firm. Brown jumbos, 51s to 51s 6d; and standard ditto, 52s to 52s 6d per cwt. English crushed, 28s to 29s.

**Coffee.**—Native Ceylon has sold to a fair extent, at 34s for good ordinary. In other kinds of coffee only a moderate business is doing.

**Rice.**—This article is still dull. Orders, however, are tolerably firm.

**Provisions.**—For all kinds of foreign butter the demand continues in a very inactive state, at barely last week's quotations. Fine Friesland is selling at 70s to 72s; fine Holstein, 67s to 72s; fine Kiel, 68s to 72s; fine Holland, 60s to 66s; and other kinds, 45s to 64s per cwt. Irish butter moves off slowly, at the late decline in value. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 68s to 70s; Cork, 68s to 71s; Limerick, 60s to 68s; and Waterford, 68s to 69s per cwt. Nothing doing for forward delivery. Very few transactions have taken place in English butter.

**Pork.**—The market has no change to report. Fine Devon, 75s to 80s; maiting ditto, 60s to 70s; fine Devon, 66s to 72s per cwt.; fresh, 6s to 10s per dozen lbs. Prime Irish bacon is held at full rates of currency. Inferior parcels are a dull inquiry. In other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice.

**Tallow.**—The amount of business passing in our market is small, and prices are with difficulty supported. F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery, we have no sales to notice. Town tallow, 36s 9d to 37s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per lb.

**Oils.**—The market is firm, especially for fish oils. Spermaceti and Southern are fully 2d per ton higher, with a good demand.

**Spirits.**—Rum is in fair request, at fully last week's prices. Proof Leewards, 1s 3d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits command very little attention.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £3 0s; canary and straw, £1 8s to £1 13s per load.

**Coals.**—New Tanfield, 12s 6d; Buddle's West Hartley, 13s 6d; Bell, 16s; Thornley, 16s; Tees, 17s 3d; and West Hutton, 16s 6d per ton.

**Wool.**—Although the plantation accounts are unfavourable, the hop trade in the Borough is in a sluggish state, at last week's prices. Duty, £55,000.

**Hops.**—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily. About 10,000 bales have been disposed of, at full prices. The imports are on a liberal scale.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies are still increasing, and a good business is doing, at from £3 10s to £3 9s per ton.

**Smithfield.**—Beasts have sold freely at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. All other kinds of fat stock have been lower to purchase.

**Beef.**—From 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lbs, to sink the officials.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—These markets have been inactive since our last, and prices have had a downward tendency.

**Beef.**—From 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 0d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs, by the carcass.

ROBERT HEBBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 6.

Royal Horse Guards: Cornet W H Gambier to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon L A Grant. Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut-Col St Lo Malet to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G A F Liddell; Lieut and Capt C Tyrwhit to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Malet; Ensign and Lieut Lord R G Taylor to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Tyrwhit; F Baring to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lord R G Taylor.

17th: Cadet D E Kirkby to be Ensign, vice Capt A Lecky; Capt A Lecky to be Captain, vice Peacock; 21st: Capt E sign, vice Payne. 19th: Ensign E K V Arbuckle to be Ensign, vice Peacock. 21st: Capt E D Dunbar to be Captain, vice Johnston. 22nd: Capt A L Johnston to be Captain, vice Dunbar. 23rd: Lieut J C Conolly to be Captain, vice Roebuck; Sec Lieut E Crofts to be First Lieutenant, vice Conolly; R P H D Radcliffe to be Second Lieutenant, vice Crofts. 42nd: Ensign R Cunninghamham to be Lieutenant, vice Clavering; G Fraser to be Ensign, vice Cunninghamham. 43rd: Lieut J H Biggs to be Captain, vice Fulton; Ensign V Bellairs to be Lieutenant, vice Biggs; W B Young to be Ensign, vice Bellairs. 50th: Ensign E F Foster to be Ensign, vice MacMahon. 56th: Cadet J Macleay to be Ensign, vice Sadleir. 59th: Lieutenant P M Lloyd to be Captain, vice Dickinson; Ensign S R Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd; W A Kerr to be Ensign, vice Chapman. 60th: Lieut H H Maitland to be Captain, vice Burgh; Ensign T H Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice Fleming; Ensign E H Maitland to be Captain, vice Lewis; Ensign T G P Day to be Ensign, vice Harrison; Ensign T J Sadler to be Ensign, vice Henry. 62nd: Ensign H S Adlington to be Lieutenant, vice Mansergh; E A Davies to be Ensign, vice Adlington. 73rd: Ensign J W Barnes to be Lieutenant, vice Hoghton; A H Booth to be Ensign, vice Barnes. 81st: Ensign T G Peacock to be Ensign, vice Arbuckle; Ensign J M Mahon to be Ensign, vice Foster. 86th: Captain G E Thornton to be Captain, vice Lecky.

1st West India Regiment: A Bravo to be Ensign, vice Fletcher.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: T W Morton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hayward.

BRIGADE—Capt S Hawkins to be Major in the Army; Quartermaster W Hume, Town Aju'tant at Gibraltar, to have the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant while employed.

The undermentioned Cadets of the Honourable the East India Company's Service to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign, during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clonmel Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for Field Instruction in the art of Sapping and Mining:—T G Montgomerie, W E Warrand, J Rynes, L Donaldson, R E F Cochrane, and E R Blagrove.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Lancashire Hussars: T D B D'Arcy to be Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 28.

Corps of Royal Marines: Cadets H Nason, J R Brooks, H B Erskine, J E W Scott, W S Reeves, F W Thomas, H D Nightingale, J Cobb, W H Clements, F W A Boyd, and C W Burton, to be Second Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTS.

A RIPLEY and C THORP, Apperley-bridge, Yorkshire, dyers. E BROWN, Isworth, Suffolk, innkeeper. J PULHAM, Boxbourne, Hertfordshire



**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s per Dozen :**





"PAS DE PATINEURS," IN THE NEW BALLET, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE NEW BALLET AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE ballet of "Les Plaisirs de l'Hiver" increases in success every night it is performed, as might naturally be expected, considering that every day the performers acquire more experience and dexterity in the execution of the gyratory movements of skating, and in the intricate evolutions which distinguish this novelty. In this torrid season, the first aspect of the stage, with the misty veil extended over the ice-bound waters, has a refreshing effect on the audience. Then—whilst the music graphically describes every episode, even imitating the sound of gliding on the ice—the scene of actual life begins. First are seen isolated individuals, in Hungarian costume, crossing the stage, the early risers of the village rapidly gliding

along in the pursuit of business or of traffic—some carrying their merchandise to market. One by one the pleasure-seekers (previously beheld sporting in the Jardin d'Hiver) arrive on the stage—some feeling their way on the ice with hesitating step, others gyrating with the certainty and the enjoyment of the mastery of a practised art. The crowd of youths and maidens, attracted by curiosity, who are not supplied with skates, determine to resist the cold by dancing and exercise of their own: they blow on their fingers, clap their hands, foot the measure, and beat their breasts—crossing from side to side, and running from one bank of the lake to the other, to the time of a sprightly characteristic mazourka. Then comes the exquisite *polka à la hussard* on the ice, executed with more than even her ordinary spiriting by Rosati, dressed in the most fascinating costume. Upon this ensue the feats of the skaters. Here the illusion is complete; the mechanism entirely concealed, the mazes varied, intricate, fantastic, and original, in appearance inextricable, find their solution in simple movements that fill the audience with delight and surprise, and keep up constant laughter and applause. Then appear on the stage the most renowned skaters of the district, and M. Charles' movements, as their leader, combining vigour and dexterity with attitude and mimic action in the highest degree graceful, elicit at each new episode outbursts of the loudest applause. Then the sun begins to decline, the assemblage of skaters, of traders, of ladies drawn by horses in their sledges, through the stage in the most varied and characteristic groups. The power of illusion and of invention of the ballet master, the painter, and the musician can go no further, and the curtain drops amidst the cheers and applause of the audience, of whom the most austere, for once, find the ballet too short.

THAMES REGATTA AT PUTNEY.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY.  
THERE were eleven races upon the card, presenting the variety of from fours down to sculls. The sports commenced at half-past 3, and continued up to nearly 8 in the evening. The regulations throughout were admirable.

CHAMPION FOUR-OAR'D RACE, for 100 sovs, open to all the world.  
Grand Heat.  
St. Agnes, London and Newcastle. R. Coombes, T. Coombes, R. Clasper, H. Clasper. J. Clasper, coxswain. (Green) 1  
The-Never-Mind-It, London. M'Kinney, Doubledee, Newell, Pocock. W. Cox, coxswain. (Red) 2  
The St. Agnes won by a length.  
The race extended from Putney to Chiswick Eyt, and there were three heats.

APPRENTICES' MATCH, for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, the presentation Evan Morris, Esq.  
Grand Heat.

J. Chitty, Richmond .. .. . 0  
G. Shaw, Westminster .. .. . 0

This was decided to be a dead heat.

WATERMEN SCULLERS for 50 sovs.  
Grand Heat.

J. G. Messenger .. .. . 1  
J. Leach .. .. . 1

AMATEUR FOUR-OARED RACE for a Silver Challenge Cup.

The Thames Club, London .. .. . (Pink)  
Leander, London .. .. . (Red)

AMATEUR PAIR-OARED RACE for two Silver Cups.

G. P. Edwards and F. Marham .. .. . (Pink)  
Berry and F. Harvey .. .. . (Stripe)

SECOND DAY.—(WEDNESDAY.

The rowing commenced at half-past three, with the decision of the dead heat of the day before, for the coat, badge, and freedom, the gift of Evan Morris, Esq.

J. Chitty, Richmond .. .. . (Yellow and white) 1  
G. Shaw, Westminster .. .. . (Light blue) 2

LANDSMEN'S FOUR-OARED RACE for Fifty Guineas.—Four-oared Boats.

Grand Heat.  
The Watermen's crew, Oxford .. .. . 1  
Feather's Crew, Wandsworth .. .. . 2

AMATEUR SCULLERS' RACE for a Silver Challenge Cup, presented by J. Taylor, Esq., and a Silver Presentation Prize, the gift of Messrs. Makepeace.—Grand Heat.

F. Marham .. .. . (Red and white) 1  
T. Northman .. .. . (Red) 2

WATERMEN'S PAIR OARS for 80 sovs.—Grand Heat.

J. Phelps and H. Piner .. .. . 1  
T. McKenney and W. Short .. .. . 1

Herrings are now plentiful along the coasts of the Isle of Man, and during the past week considerable quantities have been brought into Whitehaven for sale, where they have been freely disposed of at the rate of seven for sixpence.

A person, whilst ploughing a few days ago in a field about a mile south of Northallerton, turned up a silver coin rather larger than a shilling, but somewhat thinner, which, on cleaning, proved to be a coin of King Alfred, in a fair state of preservation.

In consequence of the complaints made last year of the encroachment of foreigners on our fishing grounds, the Board of Trade have conferred on the various officers of the Scotch Fishery Board powers to search and seize any vessel fishing within the limits prescribed by treaty.



THE THAMES REGATTA.